



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: German American Bund

INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS NY FILE NO. 100-9766 MS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 11/17/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/8-10, 12-15, 21, 22, 24, 27/41 7/8, 9, 16, 17, 19, 8/4, 6, 15, 18, 25, 26/41 10/28/41	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> b7C
TITLE GERMAN AMERICAN BUND (AMERIKA DEUTSCHER VOLKSBUND)		CHARACTER OF CASE VOORHIS ACT - G	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: N.Y. files reviewed and information set forth bearing on foreign control, political activities, and civil military activities by the German American Bund. National headquarters of the Bund have been located at N.Y.C. since about 1936, and in addition several of the affiliated Bund organizations are likewise located in N.Y.C. No present indication that Bund is engaged in military training or rifle practice, and review of interviews conducted in the past with various Bund officials indicates that they have consistently denied any control whatsoever by German sources.

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent at Chicago, Illinois, dated October 15, 1941.

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Approved and Forwarded: *P.E. Foxworth - Asst. Director*

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In accordance with the Bureau request, the files of the New York Division have been reviewed for information concerning the German American Bund bearing on possible violation of the Voorhis Act. A number of investigations have been launched by the New York Office at various times in the past, the most of which were of an informative nature. The information obtained, therefore, is somewhat general in nature. There is pending at the present time in the New York Division a case entitled GERMAN AMERICAN BUND; REGISTRATION ACT, New York file 65-381, which has to do with possible violation by the Bund of the Registration Act itself.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BUND

According to the German American Bund Yearbook for 1937, a copy of which is in the possession of the Bureau, the organization had the following chronological history. On October 12, 1924, ~~TEUTONIA~~, a national socialist organization, was formed at Chicago, Illinois by a number of enthusiasts including FRITZ GISSIBL. This organization continued, and on June 30, 1933 the ~~LEAGUE OF THE FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY~~ (Freunde des Neuen Deutschland), also known as ~~LEFENDE~~, was established at Chicago. Evidently a parallel movement had existed in other cities and the League of the Friends of the New Germany was the result of a union of the various movements. On November 14, 1934 the ~~DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER~~ became the official organ of the League of the Friends of the New Germany.

On March 29, 1936 the name of the League of the Friends of the New Germany was changed to GERMAN AMERICAN VOLKS BUND (Amerika Deutscher Volksbund), also known as D.A.V., and on June 3, 1936 the GERMAN AMERICAN BUND itself was established.

On December 1, 1937 FRITZ KUHN was elected National Leader of the Bund. The National Leader of the organization during the various changes of name and form was FRITZ GISSIBL who served until the election of FRITZ KUHN, probably until December 1, 1937. FRITZ KUHN served as National Leader from December 1, 1937 until November of 1939 when he was convicted of embezzlement in the Court of General Sessions at New York City. FRITZ KUHN, on December 5, 1939, was sentenced to serve a term of two and one-half to five years in a state prison and is presently so incarcerated. The successor to FRITZ KUHN was GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE who was apparently elected as National Leader at about the time that KUHN was sentenced.

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The present Bund headquarters is located at 178 East 85th Street, New York City, and the present National officers of the Bund are as follows:

GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE - Leader
472b 49th Street
Apt. 4-D
Sunnyside, Long Island

GEORGE ~~FROBOESE~~ - Assistant Leader
Second Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

GUSTAV J. ~~ELMER~~ - Treasurer
928 Bloomfield Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

WILLIAM ~~LUEDTKE~~ - Secretary
16 Avenue D
Lodi, New Jersey

WILBUR ~~MC GAN~~ - Attorney
West New York, New Jersey

AUGUST ~~KLAPPROTT~~ - Eastern District Leader
519 37th Street
Union City, New Jersey

Concerning the National Officers, the following information is available:

GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE was born on [REDACTED] at Camden, New Jersey, and has been a member of the Bund and its predecessor organizations since 1933. He served for a period of time as Assistant Leader to FRITZ KUHN and succeeded KUHN upon the Leader's conviction and incarceration. b7D

GUSTAV J. ELMER was born on September 12, 1891 at Rheine, Westphalia, Germany. He came to the United States via the SS Volendam about December 15, 1926 and became a naturalized United States citizen in December 1934 at Jersey City, New Jersey. He joined the Bund about 1934 and became National Treasurer of the organization about July 1937. Since 1939 he has acted as advertising solicitor for the Bund newspaper which paid him a small salary. He succeeded to the office of National Treasurer following the death of RICHARD METIN in about June of 1939.

WILLIAM LUEDTKE is of German birth. He arrived in the United States in 1923 and was naturalized a United States citizen at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in October 1933. He has been a member of the Bund since 1937. In that year he was leader of the Passaic Local and also appears as one of the trustees of the German American Bund Auxiliary. He also appears to have functioned as secretary of the ~~DEUTSCHER~~ DEUTSCHER KONSUM VERBAND (D.K.V.) since 1937. He became National Secretary of the Bund succeeding ~~JAMES WHEELER-~~ ~~HILL~~ who was sentenced February 21, 1940 in General Sessions Court, New York City on a charge of perjury growing out of the trial of FRITZ KUHN.

AUGUST KLAPPROTT was born on [redacted] at Broehthausen, Germany. He came to the United States at the Port of New York on September 19, 1927 via the SS Seydlitz, taking up his residence at Hoboken. He became a citizen of the United States in about 1932. In 1937 he was district leader for Hudson County, New Jersey, and a trustee of the German American Bund Auxiliary operating Camp Nordland.

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Under the organizational setup of the Bund there are three district organizations known as District East (Gau Ost), District Middle West (Gau Mittel West), and District West (Gau West). Under the respective districts there are small districts and local groups which appear to have varied somewhat as membership fluctuated. In 1937, which probably represents a period when the membership was higher than it now is, the subordinate divisions of the Bund were as follows:

District East

District (Bezirke) Westchester County:

Local (Ortsgrup)

Bronx
New Rochelle
Poughkeepsie
White Plains
Yonkers
New Haven
Stanford-Norwalk
Rockland County

District (Bezirke) Long Island

Local (Ortsgrup)
Astoria
South Brooklyn
Glendale
Nassau County
Jamaica
Lindenhurst
Stutzpunkt
Huntington

District (Bezirke) Hudson County, New Jersey

Local (Ortsgrup)
Hudson County
Bergen County
Passaic County
Newark

District (Bezirke) Philadelphia

Local (Ortsgrup)
Philadelphia
Trenton
Reading
Washington, D.C.
Baltimore

District (Bezirke) New York City

District (Bezirke) Brooklyn

District (Bezirke) Staten Island

District (Bezirke) Buffalo

District (Bezirke) Schenectady

District Middle West

District (Bezirke) Milwaukee

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Local (Ortsgrup)

Milwaukee
Gary
Hammond
Kenosha
St. Louis
South Bend
Chicago
Fort Wayne

District (Bezirke) Cleveland

Local (Ortsgrup)

Dayton
Cleveland
Detroit
Hamilton
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Toledo

District West

District (Bezirke) Los Angeles

Local (Ortsgrup)

Los Angeles
San Diego
Santa Barbara
San Gabriel Valley

District (Bezirke) Oakland

Local (Ortsgrup)

Oakland
Petaluma
Portland
Seattle
San Francisco
Spokane

Stutzpunkt

Salt Lake City
Concord

The present leader of District East is AUGUST KLAPPROTT, and the leader of District Middle West and West is GEORGE PROBOESE. The record is not entirely clear but it would appear that FRITZ KUHN was leader of the Detroit Local at the time he became National Leader and that he was instrumental in moving the National Headquarters to New York City at about the time he became National Leader. There was some indication that the National Headquarters were operated by KUHN from Detroit in October 1936.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

~~A~~. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC.

The A. V. Publishing Corporation, Inc. was incorporated on March 27, 1937 under New York laws with an authorized capital stock of 5500 shares of which 5000 were to be preferred stock at \$10 par value, and 500 were to be no par common stock. The corporation maintains its offices at 178 East 85th Street, New York City, and in its charter the purposes are stated to include the printing, publishing, and distributing of newspapers to foster German and American relations.

At the time of its formation the corporation owned the newspaper DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER. The files of the New York Office reveal the following regarding this paper:

(Report of Special Agent New York City, July 12, 1939, New York file 65-381) b7C

Latter part of 1936 the masthead carried a statement that ~~WALTER KAPPE~~ was responsible for the contents and ~~ALEX GUSSEFELDT~~ for the advertising matter.

March 4, 1937, the name of FRITZ KUHN was carried as responsible for the contents and ~~SEVERIN WINTERSCHIEDT~~ for the advertising matter.

April 8, 1937, the publisher is indicated as, "A. V. PUBLISHING CORP."

February 24, 1938, the name of WINTERSCHIEDT dropped.

With reference to the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] as set forth in his report dated at New York City, August 10, 1939 (New York file 65-381) indicating that he obtained and forwarded to the Bureau copies which indicated the following information relative to the masthead of the paper.

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June 30, 1938, Vol. 4, No. 1.
DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, published by A.V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC. Carries the notation: "Verantwortlich fur den Gesamtinhalt (Translated: 'Responsible for the entire contents') - FRITZ KUHN".

September 29, 1938, Vol. 4, No. 14.
DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER. THE FREE AMERICAN, published by A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC.
"Verantwortlich fur den Gesamtinhalt - FRITZ KUHN."

October 6, 1938, Vol. 4, No. 15.
THE FREE AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, published by A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC.
"Verantwortlich fur den Gesamtinhalt - FRITZ KUHN."

December 15, 1938, Vol. 4, No. 25.
Same arrangement for minor rearrangement of title.

March 9, 1939, Vol. 4, No. 37.
THE ~~FREE~~ AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, owned and published by A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC., FRITZ KUHN, President, RICHARD ~~W~~ETTIN, Treasurer, JAMES WHEELER-HILL, Secretary. Address of corporation and officers: 178 East 85th Street, N.Y.C.

March 16, 1939, Vol. 4, No. 38.
Same except for rearrangement of masthead and following addresses of officers: FRITZ KUHN, President, 178 East 85th Street, New York, N.Y.; RICHARD METTIN, Treasurer, 29 Norwood Avenue, Staten Island, N.Y.; JAMES WHEELER-HILL, Secretary, 178 East 58th Street, N.Y.C.

July 6, 1939, Vol. 5, No. 2.
Same except for officers as follows: FRITZ KUHN, President; WILHELM KUNZE, Treasurer; JAMES WHEELER-HILL, Secretary; all at 178 East 85th Street, N.Y.C.

The current masthead of this paper carries the title, "THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER," and inside the paper appears the statement, "Owned and published by A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC., 178 East 85th Street, Room 5, New York, N. Y. G. WILHELM KUNZE, President; AUGUST KLAPPROTT, Vice President; GUSTAV J. ELMER, Treasurer, and WILLY LUEDTKE, Secretary; all giving the address of 178 East 85th Street, New York City.

Each issue of the newspaper carries a subscription blank form quoting a subscription rate of \$1.50 for one-half a year or \$3 for a full year. The mail address used by the corporation is Post Office Box 24, Station K, New York City. From information obtained from a mail cover placed upon this Post Office Box it appears that it is also generally used by the German American Bund, and that although GUSTAV J. ELMER has subscribed for Post Office Box 1, Station K, in connection with his affairs as treasurer of the corporation, this too is generally used by the corporation. From inquiries at the Post Office it has been ascertained that it is more or less customary for the same messenger to collect mail for both of these boxes at the same time.

The original officers of the A. V. Publishing Corporation were:

FRITZ J. KUHN
JAMES WHEELER-HILL
WILLIAM LUEDTKE

The present officers are:

G. WILHELM KUNZE - President
AUGUST KLAPPROTT - Vice President
GUSTAV J. ELMER - Treasurer
WILLIAM LUEDTKE - Secretary

all of whom give their addresses as 178 East 85th Street, New York City. This organization also uses as its mailing address Post Office Box 24, Station K, New York City. Recent investigation relative to this box indicates that it is also used indiscriminantly for mail addressed individually to officers of the corporation and to the Bund itself.

It will be observed that the officers of the above corporation are officers of the Bund and occupy relatively the same positions in both organizations.

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Earlier in 1940 the employees of the corporation were the following:

<u>EMPLOYEE</u>	<u>TAXABLE WAGES PAID</u>	
KOEHLER, KONRAD	\$ 455.00	(accountant)
FENTSKE, OTTO MAX	390.00	(circulation mgr)
STEIMLE, HUGO RICHARD	227.50	(make up man)
RAPP, MAX ROBERT	90.00	
WINTERSCHIEDT, KLARA JOHANNA	295.50	
SASS, HANS	34.00	
RADEMACHER, NICHOLAS	119.00	
HOFELIN, WILLIAM	114.50	
MATZ, IRENE W	20.00	
FROROSE, GEORGE	20.00	
KOLB, ALBERT	19.67	
KALCHER, JOHANN MAX	26.00	
COUNCH, JEROME	26.00	
THOMPSON, DONALD	12.00	
FRANK, GEORGE ARTHUR	4.00	
HEINRICH, MARTIN	2.00	
GEIGER, OTTO	2.00	
O'SULLIVAN, DANIEL P.	22.00	
WUNSCHER, MAX	10.00	
PLATO, ALBERT	4.00	
BUHR, HELMUT	6.00	
BENZENHOFER, PAUL	4.00	
RAU, MARTIN	6.00	
KAHRS, ERNST	6.00	

The list of employees for the year of 1940 was as follows:

KOEHLER, KONRAD
FENTZKE, OTTO MAX
STEIMLE, HUGO RICHARD
*WINTERSCHIEDT, KLARA JOHANNA
*HAGEBUSCH, ERIKA
*SASS, HANS
*RADEMACHER, NICHOLAS
FROROSE, GEORGE
*MATZ, IRENE W
*KOLB, ALBERT
*KALCHER, JOHANN MAX

(Complete 1940 employee list continued)

ULRICH, WERNER
COUCH, JEROME
O'SULLIVAN, DANIEL P.
BRUNOW, FRITZ
WUNSCHER, MAX
SCHWARZMANN, HERMANN JOSEF
BAURICK, BRUNO HUGO
GEIGER, OTTO
WINDMEYER, ERNEST
RAPP, MAX ROBERT
HOEFFLIN, WILLIAM
THOMPSON, DONALD
FRANK, GEORGE ARTHUR
HEINRICH, MARTIN
PLATO, ALBERT
BUHR, HELMUT
BENZENHOFER, PAUL
RAU, MARTIN
KAHRS, ERNST
WUNDERLICH, MARTIN A.
ELMER, GUSTAV JOSEPH
TOENNESSEN, HANS JOE

In connection with the affairs of this corporation, it should be observed that THE FREE AMERICAN AND DEUTSCHER WERKSTUF UND BEOBSACHTER is published weekly on Thursday of each week. Copies of the publication have been secured over a period of years and forwarded to the Bureau for its files.

In general form the paper has consisted of eight pages of which four are in English and four are in German. Since the Presidential freezing order went into effect, the account of the corporation was frozen a few weeks ago, the paper has reduced its German content to three pages and its English content to three pages in order to conserve funds. From a confidential source it was learned that the corporation contemplates eliminating entirely the English portion of this paper and in the future the paper is to be published entirely in German.

Even a casual perusal of the paper indicates that it is violently anti-British and pro-Nazi. Numerous articles have appeared which present the current German viewpoint including such items as the fact that the British Empire was built upon violence,

calling attention to alleged British oppression in India and Ireland, casting reflections upon the British War effort, and urging that the United States take no part in the present conflict. It is noted that a number of articles have appeared favorably characterizing the efforts of the America First Committee, and since the outbreak of the War between Germany and Russia a continual campaign has been waged to characterize Britain as Bolshevik and to cast reflections upon the Russian effort.

Concerning the freezing of the accounts of this corporation, attention is directed to a copy of the statement being transmitted to the Treasury Department in an effort to secure a license to operate which was obtained by the Newark Field Division by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

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"3." of the affidavit submitted is as follows:

"This corporation publishes a weekly newspaper known and particularly designated as "THE FREE AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER," and is in no way involved in any international transaction, operating only in the United States of America, except as regards delivery of said paper to approximately one hundred subscribers in the following countries: Argentina, Germany, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican, England, Holland, Hungary, Manchukuo, Mexico, Norway, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay, Brazil, Ecuador, and Portugal."

In the same affidavit is furnished a list of the subscribers, and the corporation denies that any further business is transacted with any concerns outside the United States.

According to the affidavit the sole voting stock of the corporation is the common stock which is owned by its officers, namely:

G. WILHELM KUNZE
AUGUST KLAPPROTT
WILLIAM LUEDTKE
GUSTAV J. ELMER

The affidavit also includes a list of persons owning preferred stock which is non-voting and all these persons are designated as citizens and nationals of the United States with the exception of ERIKA HAGEBUSCH who holds one \$10 share and now resides in Germany.

The list of stockholders is as follows:

MATHIAS KOHLER, Irvington, New Jersey
 WILLIAM DREXLER, Madison, New Jersey
 JAM JANSSEN, New York City
 FRED VAN DEN BERGH, Brooklyn, New York
 M. EVELYN v. DORN, Omaha, Nebraska
 KONRAD KOEHLER, Bronx, New York
 WILLY LUEDTKE, Lodi, New Jersey
 MARTIN CHRISTOPH, Madison, New Jersey
 OTTO HOHNER, New York City
 A. J. LUEDERS, Brooklyn, New York
 ROSE AL, Brooklyn, New York
 ILSE SCHULZ, Long Island, New York
 ERICH SIEGEL, New York City
 IRENE LEE, Long Island, New York
 A. SCHMIDT, New York City
 JOSEF SPRAUER, Orange, New Jersey
 O. IDELBERGER, Newark, New Jersey
 MIKE FRIEDRICH, Brooklyn, New York
 HERMANN AGNE, Philadelphia, Pa.
 BRUNO KNUFFER, Brooklyn, New York
 MARY KELLY, New York, N. Y.
 WILHELM A. SOLTAU, Indianapolis, Indiana
 CHARLES W. SOLTAU, Indianapolis, Indiana
 LINA WILHELM, Bogota, New Jersey
 GUSTAV SAILER, Philadelphia, Pa.
 AUGUST KLAPPROTT, Union City, New Jersey
 FRITZ GALLE, Newark, New Jersey
 ALBERT HORNBERGER, Orange, New Jersey
 MISS ROSE, Brooklyn, New York
 REINHOLD CLASS, Brooklyn, New York
 MARG. SCHOEELER, Brooklyn, New York
 CHARLES HERMANN, New York City
 H. THELEMANN, Brooklyn, New York
 PEARL SOLTAU, Indianapolis
 OPAL SOLTAU, Indianapolis
 OTTO FENTZKE, Long Island, New York
 WILLIAM KUNZ, Bronx, New York
 ERIKA HAGEBUSCH, Germany

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Gifts or Contributions made to the corporation from
December 30, 1939 to September 18, 1941 are set forth:

None in the year 1939, except:

December 30, 1939 \$90.23

John ~~X~~ Grill, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Edward ~~X~~ Rose; L. J. ~~X~~ Merenda, Philadelphia;
Dr. ~~X~~ Hueper; Mrs. A. ~~X~~ Kuhrt, Brooklyn; Hermann ~~X~~ Dewitz; William ~~X~~ Person;
Max ~~X~~ Baeckel, Boston; H. L. ~~X~~ Smith, Philadelphia; Mrs. Marg. ~~X~~ Mordnes;
Robert ~~X~~ Adelmann; F. E. ~~X~~ Bluhme, Havana; Alexander ~~X~~ Klein, Philadel-
phia; Otto E. ~~X~~ Kramer; Paul ~~X~~ Ernst, Danbury; Mrs. Marie ~~X~~ Wittkugel;
A. B. ~~X~~ Richler, Douglaston, Long Island;

1940

January 30, 1940 \$35.51

Mrs. ~~X~~ Grunau; Mrs. ~~X~~ Prince's Friend; Mrs. Charles ~~X~~ Andee; Mrs. ~~X~~ Lawrence;
Mrs. Josephine ~~X~~ Schmidt; Mr. Friedrich ~~X~~ Wernier; Rev. John C. ~~X~~ Fitting,
Union City, New Jersey.

February 6, 1940 \$86.00

Max ~~X~~ Schweg; William C. Kunz, Bronx, New York

March 12, 1940 \$72.75

William C. Kunz, Bronx, New York; Rev. John C. Fitting, Hudson Co.,
Union City, New Jersey.

April 30, 1940 \$5.20

Rev. John C. Fitting, Union City, New Jersey; Otto W. Fuhrmann;
Delgado; George Stein

May 31, 1940 \$15.00

Hans ~~X~~ Barlow; Fritz ~~X~~ Diez, New Jersey; Mrs. T. Fredericks; Charles
Woge; Joe Gresier; George Kramer.

June 11, 1940 \$36.00

H. Hunter ~~X~~ Sedgwick; Mrs. Marie ~~X~~ Brandt; Paul ~~X~~ Frommler; F. ~~X~~ Sontag;
Carl ~~X~~ Weidemann; Edwin ~~X~~ Huss.

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June 29, 1940 \$21.00

Miss Emilie ~~Dosch~~; Otto E. Kramer; R. ~~Wunderle~~; G. ~~Babe~~; A Friend,
Elmhurst; Ilse ~~Geisler~~; Adol. ~~Pilzer~~; L. F. ~~Sternemann~~

July 16, 1940 \$17.15

F. W. ~~Leib~~; H. C. ~~Stapf~~; Philadelphia Unknown; Hermann ~~Schleh~~;
Miss ~~Weiser~~; William H. ~~Sassaman~~; Brooklyn Unknown; Kurt W. ~~Schulze~~;
Bruno ~~Knupfer~~, Brooklyn, New York.

July 31, 1940 \$16.40

Mrs. Elsie ~~Klein~~; B. L.; E. ~~Stirnemann~~; Bruno ~~Knupfer~~, Brooklyn,
New York; A. ~~Rohr~~; Mrs. ~~Hiese~~; Mr. ~~Albert Hermann~~

August 15, 1940 \$16.50

Rev. T. ~~Schmunk~~; Mrs. Prince's Friend; Edwin ~~Brauchle~~; H. C. ~~Stapf~~;
Miss Marie ~~Otto~~; Mrs. ~~Schneidermann~~; E. E. ~~Bluhme~~; Martin ~~Heussel~~.

August 26, 1940 \$16.25

Miss. Th. ~~Gradler~~; Mrs. Elis. ~~Mueller~~; Mrs. Anna Barringer; S.
Herman ~~Stapf~~; Mr. T.; E. H. ~~Gueren~~; Mrs. Prince's Friend, Mr.
Fentzke's Friend; Mrs. Lawrence; J. Guhm; Historicus;

August 29, 1940 \$113.00

Mrs. H. ~~Beck~~, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles F. ~~Stolzenbach~~; Dr. Eugene
~~Harsch~~; ~~Roesel~~ and Friends - West Lawn, Pa.; C. O. ~~Weigand~~

September 11, 1940 \$22.75

Mrs. G. K. ~~Fredericks~~, Hawaii; Th. ~~Pixa~~; ~~Gustav Seel~~; F. ~~Hoff~~;
Ernest ~~Wieda~~; Michael ~~Seel~~; Miss Gloria ~~Kunz~~; Miss Carola ~~Guhm~~;
Unknown N.Y.C.; Mrs. George ~~Scholl~~

September 21, 1940 \$31.25

Th. ~~Pixa~~; Mrs. M. ~~Gabriel~~; E. W. ~~Meyer~~; Wm. H. ~~Sassaman~~; Unknown
Minersville, Pa.; Mrs. M. ~~Jung~~; Otto ~~Honick~~; a Friend;
Lewis ~~Brinkman~~; Miss Harriet H. ~~Sedgwick~~;

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September 30, 1940 \$22.25

Unknown Philadelphia; Fred ~~X~~urst; Konrad ~~X~~eyerhuber; William R. Sassaman; Unknown Minersville Pa.; Kurt W. ~~X~~Schulze; ~~X~~Van ~~X~~Coenen, Valeska

October 17, 1940 \$16.00

E. W. ~~X~~eyer; Mrs. St. ; Frank ~~X~~starr; Miss K. ~~X~~Hesse; Gustav ~~X~~Sailer; Gustav ~~X~~ang; Mrs. Magdalena ~~X~~eil; Carl ~~X~~Broege; Frank ~~X~~Wenninger.

October 31, 1940 \$11.55

Bruno Knupfer, Brooklyn, N.Y.; A. F. ~~X~~oeddeker; Fritz ~~X~~orstell, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert N. ~~X~~Raupke, Terre Haute, Ind.; George ~~X~~reisberger;

November 20, 1940 \$10.25

Mrs. B. ~~X~~oerner, Boston; Chas. ~~X~~ohr, Englewood, N.J.; Louis ~~X~~acz; Mrs. I. B. ~~X~~ock; unknown Brooklyn, New York; M. ~~X~~oisl, N.Y.C.; Edmund Lau

December 11, 1940 \$23.50

Theodor ~~X~~ixa; Josef ~~X~~tryeck; unknown Chicago, Illinois; Heinz ~~X~~ollins; Ad. ~~X~~abiriell; Mrs. St. Mrs. B.; Mrs. Fred ~~X~~aderer; Hugo ~~X~~epold; Mrs. E. ~~X~~oo.; Mrs. Th. ~~X~~radler; Karl ~~X~~erlach; Martin ~~X~~oettler.

December 31, 1940 \$32.50

George ~~X~~aier; Mrs. C.; Robert Adelman; Franz ~~X~~rauss; Mrs. Agnes Nutsch; L. F. ~~X~~ternemann; Mrs. ~~X~~unrt; Frank ~~X~~left; Otto ~~X~~ieber;

1941

January 25, 1941 \$15.40

Otto ~~X~~uhrmann; Franz Sailer; August ~~X~~eyer; Mrs. Harry ~~X~~grass; Gerhard Kunze; K. W. ~~X~~Schulze; Karl ~~X~~ieland

January 31, 1941 \$8.00

~~X~~us c/e ~~X~~ayle; Mrs. Babette ~~X~~allwitz

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February 27, 1941 \$16.75

Mrs. R. ~~Griffin~~; Chicago; Mrs. ~~Munk~~; John ~~Roessel~~; Mrs. B.;
Mrs. Caroline ~~Ertl~~; Wm. H. Sassaman; Paul ~~Hoff~~; Mrs. Marie ~~Peters~~;
Mrs. L. F. Sternemann; Grete ~~Wuester~~; Herman ~~Stapf~~

March 31, 1941 20.49

William ~~Tahler~~; Mrs. G. ~~Bauer~~; Fran. B. ~~Seiler~~; Dr. Franz
~~Kestler~~; Fred ~~Durst~~; Mrs. ~~Delgado~~; Mrs. L. ~~Jung~~; Kurt W. ~~Schulze~~;
Rose ~~Tafel~~; H. ~~Dedelow~~; Mrs. E. ~~Buenger~~; Erika Hagebusch

April 30, 1941 17.90

Frank ~~Blumenau~~; Adolf ~~Gabriel~~; Hugo ~~Soehle~~; Constantin ~~Sohn~~

May 14, 1941 \$14.35

Fred ~~Sayle~~; Adolf Gabriel; Miss ~~Brand~~; P. T.; Ludwig ~~Soeller~~

May 17, 1941 \$20.00

Rev. John C. Fitting, Union City, New Jersey

May 31, 1941 \$2.00

Charles Woge

June 16, 1941 \$5.80

Mrs. E. ~~Buenger~~; A Friend; Hugo ~~Leopold~~; Theodore ~~Pixa~~;
Kurt W. ~~Schulze~~; Paul ~~Nutzler~~;

June 23, 1941 \$14.50

West Lawn, Pa., Rev. T. ~~Schmunk~~; Herbert H. ~~Tiesler~~; Mrs. Howard
S. ~~Wibbert~~

June 23, 1941 \$100.00

Office Donation

June 30, 1941 \$46.84

William ~~Bauer~~; A Friend - N.Y.C. - Rochester, N.Y.; Mrs. Herman
~~Deinzer~~; Mrs. E. ~~Buenger~~; Milwaukee ~~Wisch~~; R. ~~Glass~~; Dr. El.
Mrs. Johanna ~~Klier~~; Otto E. ~~Dramer~~; Paul ~~Hoff~~; Rev. Phil ~~Kirchner~~;
~~Otto~~, Miss ~~Marie~~; Isaac ~~Singmirwas~~.

100-9766

July 3, 1941 \$19.00

Employees' Donation

July 7, 1941 \$36.60

William ~~X~~Wreb, ~~X~~Berndlmeier F., Borchera Jamaica; William H. Sassaman;
Henry ~~X~~Freudenstein;

July 14, 1941 \$110.90

George ~~X~~Stein; Miss C. Christine ~~X~~Roehm; August ~~X~~Meyer; Mrs. Elizabeth
~~X~~Buenger; Albert ~~X~~Hermann; Mrs. Maria ~~X~~Frederick; Max
~~X~~Wagner; Mrs. A. ~~X~~Brewing; Konrad ~~X~~Meyer; Mrs. F. Heimberger;
Wm. ~~X~~Meier, Hoboken, N.J.; A. ~~X~~Kuhrt; W. ~~X~~Fielech; Erich ~~X~~Greeve.

July 19, 1941 \$37.65

Fritz J. ~~X~~Kafura, Mrs. Anna ~~X~~Mc Gowan, Mrs. ~~X~~Kuehnls, Gustav ~~X~~Laue;
Otto ~~X~~William, Mrs. G. ~~X~~Troge, Albert ~~X~~Saemann

July 31, 1941 \$60.03

N. ~~X~~Strack, Mrs. R. ~~X~~Chatfield, Karl ~~X~~Feldner; R. W. ~~X~~Meyer; Mrs. Bruno
~~X~~Schlenker; Mr. ~~X~~House; F.C.S. ~~X~~Boach; Mrs. Elizabeth ~~X~~Mueller

August 5, 1941 \$35.00

Mrs. M. J. ~~X~~Wette; ~~X~~Adolf ~~X~~Bilzer, Los Angeles; Jersey City, N.J.;
Chicago, Illinois; Unknown

August 12, 1941 \$31.66

Carl ~~X~~Woeppelmann; Mrs. M. ~~X~~Wittkugel; Mrs. Elizabeth ~~X~~Buenger;
Mrs. ~~X~~Heil. Emil ~~X~~Heilmann; Fred ~~X~~Komat; Paul ~~X~~Rath; John J. ~~X~~Cuddy

August 19, 1941 \$74.75

Alois ~~X~~Freisberg, Chicago; Rev. Wm. ~~X~~Bauer; Mrs. T. ~~X~~Fredericks;
Constant ~~X~~Reader; Theo. ~~X~~Pixa

August 23, 1941 \$108.25

Willia ~~X~~Nebbe; Chicago, Illinois; Carl ~~X~~Droege; Mrs. Conrad J. ~~X~~Links;
Kurt ~~X~~Hartig

100-9766

August 30, 1941 \$38.50

Mr. ~~X~~ Schneider; Mrs. Agnes ~~X~~ Bock; Mrs. Madeline ~~X~~ Larse; John ~~X~~ Roessel;
W. ~~X~~ Tielach

September 9, 1941 \$40.00

~~X~~ Buldan, ~~X~~ Wambach ~~X~~ Engelbert, Chicago; Nana ~~X~~ Radau; Mrs. Phillip
~~X~~ Sichts; Mrs. Maybell ~~X~~ Buckley; Mrs. Eliz. ~~X~~ Buenger; Lewis ~~X~~ Brinkman;
Michael ~~X~~ Horvath; Anna ~~X~~ Bohlinger; Isaac ~~X~~ Cohen, Chicago; Martin
~~X~~ Noesl.

September 18, 1941 \$38.17

— Max ~~X~~ Cohen; H. H. ~~X~~ Sedgwick; Mrs. L. F. ~~X~~ Sternemann; A. ~~X~~ Cohen, Boston;
G. C. F. ~~X~~ Koehler; Hermann ~~X~~ Langer; T. ~~X~~ Gradler.

The affidavit also denies any affiliation or interest in any other enterprise foreign or domestic with the exception of ownership of a controlling interest in the ~~X~~ TEUTONIA PUBLISHING CORPORATION of Chicago, Illinois which procures items for the Free American and Deutscher Weckruf Und Beobachter, and acts as a distributing agent for the paper, which ownership was terminated September 19, 1940.

The corporation maintains an account at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 1511 Third Avenue, New York City.

In connection with the case entitled PEOPLE VS. FRITZ KUHN, EMBEZZLEMENT, which was tried in 1939 and resulted in the conviction of FRITZ KUHN as indicated previously in this report, the account of the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION was examined by the office of the District Attorney of New York and also by an agent of the New York Division. The results of this examination appear in the report of Special Agent D. T. Fleming dated at New York City, May 1, 1940, New York file 65-381. Relative to the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, cash disbursements appearing in the cash book from April 1937 to April 1939 were analyzed. The petty cash book for the same period was analyzed. The monthly operating statements from July 1937 to February 1939 were analyzed.

The examining Agent also had available to him the minute book, stock certificate book, and stock ledger and transfer record. From these the following items appear of interest:

Advertising in the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBA⁶CHTER had been placed and paid for as follows by German Agencies, this tending to show recognition or sanction to the newspaper. (No consideration having been given to determining whether the charges were excessive and thereby contributions to the Bund movement were cloaked as advertising cost on the part of these agencies)

*German Railroad Information Office (Pg. 15 of D.T. Fleming rpt.)

Voucher No.	Item No.		
320	26	12/29/37	\$ 35.00
321	1938	Yearbook	25.00
22	42	4/21/38	33.32
45		5/6/38	33.32
73	48	6/2/38	40.00

*North German Lloyd (Exhibit 4 of D.T. Fleming report.)

Invoice No.	Date:	Amount
48779	1/9/36	84.00
48973	1/29/36	112.00
	2/24/36	112.00
15613	3/10/36	84.00
15944	5/1/36	105.00
22218	6/9/36	131.00
22219		
22220		
22385	6/12/36	129.00
13511	7/2/36	149.75
13512		
13513		
13821 - 13824	7/31/36	226.50
28077 - 28079	9/3/36	182.00
28272 - 28274	9/28/36	133.00
30588 - 30590	10/31/36	205.25
30874 - 30876	12/4/36	133.00
31176	12/31/36	241.25
31177		
31179		

\$ 2027.75

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(North German Lloyd continued)

Invoice No.	Date	Amount
31481 - 31483	2/5/37	133.00
47236 - 47238	2/25/37	169.75
34632 - 34634	3/31/37	133.00
41705 - 41707	5/8/37	166.25
44539 - 44541	6/19/37	133.00
44831 - 44833	7/8/37	133.00
51103 - 51105	8/5/37	166.25
51493 - 51495	9/3/37	126.00
No numbers	10/4/37	180.25
61098 - 61100	11/5/37	133.00
* German Exposition, Grand Central Palace		
	12/16/37 - 2/4/37	400.00
61370	12/8/37	133.00
61371		
61390		
63817 - 63820	12/31/37	264.25
		<hr/>
		\$ 2270.75

* - Payment made to D.K.V.

No numbers	2/2/38	133.00
25520 - 25522	3/10/38	133.00
25911 - 25913	4/13/38	166.25
72735 - 72737	5/10/38	133.00
75571 - 75573	6/6/38	133.00
79031 - 79033	7/27/38	166.25
79344 - 79346)	9/12/38	266.00
86941 - 86943)		
86303 - 86305	10/5/38	159.25
89055 - 89057)		
89348 - 89350)	12/8/38	199.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 1489.25

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* 4th Annual German Exposition and Xmas Market, 1938			
	1/14/39	250.00	
91811 - 91813	1/19/39	166.25	
83085 - 83087	2/18/39	133.00	
94110 - 94112	4/12/39	166.25	
94375 - 94377)			
0178)	5/26/39	166.25	
0179)			
0187)			
0587 - 0589	7/11/39	99.75	
0783 - 0785	7/27/39	66.50	1048.00
TOTAL			\$ 6835.75

* - Payment made to D.K.V.

The foregoing record is not complete due to the fact that apparently the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION did not maintain an accounts receivable ledger. However, the cash book of the corporation shows total receipts from advertisers as follows: (Schedule 8 of Special Agent [redacted] report)

<u>1937</u>	b7C
August	\$ 1611.03
September	2091.93
October	2117.15
November	1484.45
December	2833.89

<u>1938</u>	
January	1671.47
February	1663.74
March	1301.47
April	3162.82
May	1345.69
June	1593.22
July	1555.73

\$ 22432.59

In Exhibit 11 to the report of Special Agent [redacted] b7C
[redacted] there appears further information relative to advertising
payments received by the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, as follows:

100-9766

X Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Company

4/8/39	\$ 58.32
4/25/39	32.59
4/25/39	32.59

German Consulate

2/4/38	45.00	(For advertising #30,31)
5/11/38	20.00	(For advertising #44)

In his report Special Agent also observed:

b7C

"In a monthly statement of cash receipts and disbursements prepared by the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC. for the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER there is shown each month the following disbursement under the miscellaneous heading, 'Verlag Scherl, Berlin: Mats (Month and Year) 1030'. Checks in payment of this account are drawn each month to the order of the Manufacturers Trust Company."

Referring again to the affidavit filed in connection with the license under the Presidential freezing order, it is noted that the corporation denies that any other person or enterprise owns, controls, or licenses any of the patents, copyrights, machinery, processes, or operating methods used by this corporation, and also denies the corporation has any other agreements with any other person, influencing or controlling the corporation's affairs.

Of interest also appears an itemized statement of the estimated monthly and weekly expenditures, and of monthly receipts, as follows:

"Printing Newspapers	250.00	per week
Salaries & Commissions	185.00	"
Railway Express, stamps, mailing	25.00	"
Stationery & Office Supply	10.00	"
Payment of Columnists - free lance wr.	35.00	"
Rent	100.00	per month
Telephone	16.00	"
Electric	5.00	"
Social Security	8.00	"
Unemployment Insurance Fund	22.00	"
State Insurance Fund	3.50	"
Federal Unemployment Insurance	2.00	

\$

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(List of Advertisers continued)

Schaible's German Meat Store, Chicago, Illinois
 Schleswig-Holsteiner Sangerbund "
 Schmid Furniture "
 Dr. W. Schroeder "
 Senefelder Maderkranz "
Dr. Walter H. Silge "
 John Steininger "
 Ver. Deutsch-Oster.-Ungar. Verein "
 Dr. Winkelmann "

Adam's Dry Goods Store Philadelphia, Pa.
 L. Armbruster New York
 Asam & Kurzhals "
 Dr. Babenzien "
 Baker's Fuel Service "
 Michael Bernhardt Philadelphia, Pa.
 Boehm's Upholstery Shop New York
 Peter Bohn Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brueggemann's Hofbrau New York
 Burg's Print Shop New York
 Dr. Geo. C. Burghardt "
 Micheal J. Capiello "
 Casino Restaurant "
 City Hall Tavern New Jersey
 Dr. Dornha New York
 Devine's (next word illegible) "
 Ernest Service Station "
 Theodor M. Fischer "
 Dr. G. H. Franzius "
 Mrs. Paula Freytag "
 Gustav Froehlich Tailor "
 Garofalo Clothes "
 German Movie "
 Germania Tailors "
 Gobel's Provisions New Jersey
 Graebe's Clothing New York
 Graf, William B. & Sons Philadelphia, Pa.
 Grath, Arthur-Bakery New Jersey
 Gruber, E. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gumpel Clothing New York
 Hayes Elec. Comp. Adv. "
 Charles Heinzer Philadelphia, Pa.
 Henry's Beauty Salon New York
 Hercher Corporation "
Dr. Alfred Hasselbein "
 Franz Heuser New Jersey

(list of Advertiser continued)

Hindenburg Theatre	New Jersey
Alfred S. Holmes	New York
Homelike Bakery	"
Heppe, Wm. C. H.	"
Huhn, George	New Jersey
Ideal Lunch & Bar	New York
Kahl's Bakery	Philadelphia, Pa.
Koenen, B.	New York
Kraetachmar, Frank	Philadelphia, Pa.
Kraemar, J. - Barber	New York
Kreutzer Hall	"
Lanmesser, Wm	"
The Laurel House	"
Lindenhaus	"
Lloyd Tailor	"
Lo Zito J. Furnitures	"
Lust's Health Food Bakery	"
Macher, Dr. Hugo	"
Maria's Restaurant	"
Marten, Asa B.	New Jersey
Mercola Radio Co.	New York
Merenda, L. J. - Hardware	Philadelphia, Pa.
Michelfelder's Port Store	"
Modern Lichtapiel House	New York
Morge, Valentine J.	"
Morrisania Gas Station	"
Morton's Clothes	"
Mozart Cafe	"
Mozart Theatre Inc.	"
Muecke, Berthold	"
Mueller, Henry	"
Otto Arthur	"
Oxford Clothes & Cleaners	New Jersey
Patschke, Dr. Paul E.	New York
Paynter, A. L.	"
Point Look Out	"
Portan, Dr. von der	"
Prosthetic Dental Labs	"
Eckert's Quality Market	"
Red Ball Moving Co.	"
Reelitz, Virginia M.	"
Reinhardt's Moving & Storage	"
Reliable Radio & Elect. Shop	"
Resi Theatre Corp.	"
Richter's Dress Shop	"

(list of Advertisers continued)

Ritter's Sunnybrook Farm	Connecticut
Roessel, Julius	New York
Sandmeyer, Mrs. M.	New Jersey
Sanitary Barber Shop	New York
Schadler's Barber Shop	"
Schoeffler's House	Pennsylvania
Schafer Radio Service Lab.	New York
Schubert Hall	"
Shangri-La	"
Stahl's Studio	Philadelphia
Standard Birch Beer Co.	"
Seeger's Ruberta- Furs	New York
Rutzmoser, Hubert	Philadelphia
The Astor Shoppe	New Jersey
Theobald, Mardele	New York
Transfer Theatre	New Jersey
Turner's Radio Shop	New York
Vongries, Alex	"
<u>Wagner, Anton</u>	"
<u>Wagner, George J.</u>	"
Wagner Theatre	"
<u>Webel, Henry</u>	"
<u>Weber, Charles</u>	New Jersey
<u>Seeger, Gottlob</u>	Philadelphia
<u>Zimmermann, Jos.</u>	New Jersey

Also indicated by the corporation as "Locals:- Newspaper" is the following list which undoubtedly indicates the present active branches of the Bund:-

Albany	Kenosha, Wisc.
Astoria	Los Angeles, Cal.
Bergen County	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Jamaica Plains	Nassau County
Massachusetts	Newark, N.J.
Bronx	New Haven, Conn.
Brooklyn	New Rochelle, N.Y.
Buffalo	Portland, Oregon
Cleveland	Rockland County, N.Y.
Ohio	San Francisco, Cal.
Detroit	St. Paul, Minn.
Michigan	Schenectady, N.Y.
Erie, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	South Bend, Ind.
Hudson County	South Brooklyn, N.Y.
Syracuse, N.Y.	Stamford, Conn.
	Troy, N.Y.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 1, 1940 it is noted that voucher No. 424 of the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC. reflects a refund of \$4.54 by ~~X~~LANSEN-NAEVE CORPORATION, INC., 15 Whitehall Street, New York City, with respect to shipping charges for one case of periodicals to Berlin, Germany on February 28, 1938. This was paid by check No. 474 of the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC. and refunded by check No. 15186 of LANSSEN-NAEVE. No further information about this item was available.

~~X~~ GERMAN AMERICAN BUND AUXILIARY

This is a New Jersey corporation formed April 2, 1937 for the purpose of owning and operating Camp Nordland at Andover, New Jersey. No person may be a member of this corporation unless he is an officer of the German American Bund or some local division thereof in good standing. The first board of trustees consisted of the following persons:

~~MATTHIAS KOHLER~~
130 Linden Avenue
Irvington, New Jersey

~~HERMAN V. BUSCH~~
881 South 17th Street
Newark, New Jersey

AUGUST KLAPPROTT
925 Danielson Street
North Bergen, New Jersey

~~GEORGE NEUPERT~~
233 Washington Place
Cliffside Park, New Jersey

WILLY LUEDTKE
52 Barbour Street
Haledon, New Jersey

~~EDWARD MATTHIAS~~
695 Midland Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey

~~HENRY REBER~~
Cloverdale Avenue,
Paramus, New Jersey

100-9766

FRITZ KUHN
178 East 85th Street
New York, New York

The most recent officers and directors of the corporation are the following

~~AUGUST KLAPPROTT~~ - President and Trustee
~~MATHE S. KOHLER~~ - Vice President and Trustee
~~JOHN C. FITTING~~ - Secretary and Trustee
~~RICHARD SCHIELE~~ - Treasurer and Trustee
~~GEORGE W. REMERMAN~~ - Trustee
~~PAUL SCHAARSCHMIDT~~ - Trustee
~~CARL SCHLIPFROST~~ - Trustee
G. WILHELM KUNZE - Trustee

Due to the action of the State of New Jersey, this corporation has been dissolved and the property at Camp Nordland has been conveyed to numerous persons who were certificate holders and creditors of the corporation. *Camp Nordland itself has been closed by the action of the authorities of Sussex County, New Jersey.

By reason of the fact that this corporation has functioned in New Jersey, no further details are being set out in this report and it is being left to the Newark Division for attention.

A. V. DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, INC.

This is a New York corporation organized November 17, 1938 with a capital of thirty shares of no par value stock. Its headquarters are located at 178 East 85th Street, New York City, and it was organized for the purpose of taking over the title to Camp Siegfried which is located near Yonkers, Long Island. The officers of the corporation are the following:

G. WILHELM KUNZE - President and Director
AUGUST KLAPPROTT - Vice President and Director
WILLIAM LUEDTKE - Secretary and Director
GUSTAVE J. ELMER - Treasurer and Director

~~X~~ Camp Siegfried was subject to a mortgage on which payments were in default, and in 1940 certain difficulties arose in connection with the program to be followed. An insurgent group consisting of ~~ERNST MUELLER~~ and a group of his followers, took the initiative and for a time succeeded in obtaining control of the Camp with the result that the Camp itself was boycotted by the National Officers of the Bund and MUELLER and his followers were expelled from their positions. Most recently it appears that the situation with respect to Camp Siegfried has been adjusted by some mutual understanding between the groups, and it therefore appears that the A. V. DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, INC is again in control of the Camp.

Of interest in this respect is the fact that in connection with the general freezing order of the various accounts maintained by the Bund and its various affiliate organizations, the activities of this organization were blocked, and in connection with an affidavit submitted for the purpose of securing a license under the Freezing order the following statement appears:

"The capital structure of the corporation consists nominally of its debts being assumed by the present stock holders, in order to satisfy its creditors' claims. All the common stock held by the present officers and directors, of one share each, represents the total voting power in the said corporation, and the said trust certificates have a preference in liquidation, after the creditors' claims are satisfied.

"The following is a statement of all the creditors and debtors of this corporation:

~~HENRY WAGNER~~
~~WILHELM SPIEGEL~~
MARTIN WITTMER
~~HENRY MARTIN~~
BRUNO KROPP
ILSE SCHULZ
PAUL BUCHHAUER
HILDE KUTSCHERA
PAUL RIESER
FRIED. BRUNING
OTTO KRAUSE
THEOB. SCHIFFLER
MICH. FRIEDRICH
BAPTIST NAGLAR
~~MAX SCHNEIDER~~
CARL BECK

(List of creditors and debtors continued)

ANTON KRAEMER
 KARL FURTHMANN
 ALFONS THODE
 FRANZ OBREY
 CHRIST MANGELS
 ROBERT ENDERES
 OTTO BIENZLE
 LUDWIG GERSTE
 WILH. SCHLOSSER
 KARL FLICK
 GEORG EBREND
 HERBERT MULLER
 AUG. SCHLOSSER
 MARIN ROTH
 EMIL SCHNEIDER
 RUDOLF BOLD
 PETER MUELLER
 HANS RUPPERT
 FRED SCHWARZ
 RUDOLPH KRAUSE
 F. RAUSCHENBACH
 OTTO EBE
 JOSEPH KORB
 GEORG GOETZ
 WILLY POSSEL
 HENRY TIEDEMANN
 PHILLIP STEIGNER
 FRANK KIESSLING
 ERWIN KOEBER
 JOHN MEIERDIRKS
 FERD. OBSER
 MAX BLEIHOLDER
 ADOLF WOEPPER
 JACOB SCHMIDHOFER
 ALFONS THODE
 JOHN WILKENS
 FRED KORNEFFEL
 JOHN SCHMIDT
 HEINRICH HAFFNER
 ERWIN PFETTER
 HANS ELFBELN
 AUG. REYELS
 HERMANN WILKENS
 HERMAN SAUL
 WILH. DIDERICI

FRITZ ZELLER
HANS KUHN
ROBERT SCHAEFER
AUG. REIBER
OTTO BECKMANN
GEORG BUTTERSTEIN
PAUL KORNEFFET
AUGUSTA THEUNE
CARL RUOFF
CARL ROMAHN
GUSTAV JEKEN
JOHANN SCHMEELK
MARIA ROTH
ERNST JUNG
FRED LEONHARD
HERMANN VOLZ
JOHN MEIERDICKS
A. J. LUEDERS
NICK FELDMANN
KARL A. KATT
HERMANN KATT
GUSTAV KNETT
HENRY V. BOECKMANN
HENRY HASEMANN
JOHN SCHNEIDER
JOHN KOENIG
JOSEPH LACKNER
RICH. LACKNER
JOHN GRILL
ANTON GILLEBE
ARTHUR TRAMPOSCH
LOUIS PETSCH
JOHN WIEDERWOHL
HENRY KOBTITISCH
FRANK SCHAEFFER
JOSEPH KUMP
JOSEF SCHNELLER
KARL J. RIEDLINGER
CARL PREGLER
ALFRED BEYER
WILLIAM E. HIRSCH
MRS. CHAS. SCHIMSHEIMER
ERNST SCHORSCH
JOHN DETTLEFF
WILLIAM HIRSCH
PAUL REBNER
JOHN HOLST
ALEX ARENS
HENRY POELKER

CARL SCHACKMANN
WALTER BROEMMER
KARL H. HOFFMANN
KARL SCHACKMANN
MAX KRAL
ROBERT ERDMANN
ERNST BOEHRINGER
MARIE DUISBOURG
JANETTE DUISBOURG
MR., MRS. HENRY WEDERLE
BRUNHILDE D'AUGUSTINE
GRANMANN & E. KRAUSS
EMILE HOLZAPFEL
ERNST RAUCH
CHARLES PETERS
KARL WAGNER
MRS. DORA WENZEL
LOUIS WITT
ADOLPH JULSNAT
LUISE FITTKAU
LUISE FITTKAU
ERNST SOTZEK
DR. HUGO KLEIN
ALFONS RAMBACHER
OTTO GRABBE
H. SCHMIDT
MRS. ANNA SCHMIDT
MAX EISEMANN
GEORG DOPPERNAS
BENO FISCHL
THEO. HETZEL
KARL ENDREES
BETTY MUELLER
MARIE BRACHWITZ
JOHN OLIEN
MARY FERTSCH
RICHARD RIEDIG
IDA BUCK (MRS)
HERMANN MOSER
ALMA C. ARNOLD (DR)
MARCO D. DEPPELT
KURT HERBERT BRAUN
FRANZ WUNSCHER
KROFT BUMPF
HERMANN MOSER
ALFRED HOFFMANN
CHRISTIAN AUCH
HERBERT HANITSCH

ELIZABETH BECHTOLF
 MICH. GRAUL
 MARGARET BINDER
 FRANZ O. BETSCH
 MAX H. MATTE
 MARIE STOLL
 JOHN WOLF
 ADOLF DIERCKS
 KONRAD STERN
 MAX DEMMEL
 BERNHARD HASHAGEN
 KURT WILDE
 DORA KINDEL
 FRANZ DEGENKOLB
 ALFRED SCHLEY
 PAULA SCHWARZMANN
 HUGO WEISS
 FERDINAND MOHR
 MICHAEL NAIL
 MARIA BAVARI
 MARTHA HILGEMEIER
 JOSEPH DAUMER
 PHILLIP BRAND
 THOMAS ASSENMECHER
 ADAM GAUSS
 PAUL RATH
 MATER
 DIEDERICH HOLLWEDEL
 FRITZ HOLLWEDEL
 HERMAN VANSELOW
 THOMAS ASSENACHER
 BERTHOLD PEIKA
 FRANK FORSTER
 ROLF ROHENSTEIN
 JOSEPH SCHWARZMANN
 JOHN BAMAN
 ANNI HOLBRING
 LUDWIG ALBERS
 FRITZ KITTLER
 ERNEST KITTLER
 LEO STARKLAUF
 ERICH MECK
 OTTO GRÄBLING
 ROBERT SCHÖBER
 RUDOLF SCHOLZ
 WILHELM KUNZE
 KURT NOCK
 KARL ZEISLER
 CHARLES KARGER

An examination of the list of names above set forth would indicate that the corporation has included therein the names of many individuals who have contributed money possibly for the payment of the outstanding mortgage, and that the above list, therefore, contains the names of many members of the Bund itself.

This corporation maintains a bank account at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 1511 Third Avenue, New York City. Attached to the above mentioned affidavit is a statement of debits and credits in relation to the expenditures and receipts of the organization from August 31, 1939 to July 15, 1941. Items of interest which appear in this connection are the following:

1939		DEBIT	CREDIT
Nov. 4	Cash to Fritz Kuhn, Expenses		50.00
1940			
Jan. 11	German American Bund Loan	195.41	
15	German American Bund Loan	135.00	
Feb. 13	Fred Kump for Loan		100.00
20	Deposit - Loan	850.00	
21	" "	625.00	
24	" "	1,025.00	
27	" "	875.00	
28	" "	400.00	
Mar. 1	" "	1,650.00	
1	" "	575.00	
5	" "	550.00	
7	" "	150.00	
8	" "	525.00	
13	" "	125.00	
14	" "	75.00	
18	" "	125.00	
20	" "	150.00	
Apr. 5	" "	200.00	
6	" "	125.00	
9	" "	325.00	
25	Paid to G.A. Bund for Credit Cer.		250.00
29	Deposit - Loan	150.00	
May 4	" "	150.00	
29	Young Siegfried Sale	603.50	
29	Jos. Schmierer, Commission) for sale of Young Siegfried)		275.00
29	G.A.B. Credit Cert. for Young Sieg.		50.00
31	Paid to Youth Movement for Credit		100.00
31	Ernst Wieda on Acct. of Loan		75.00
June 1	Buchbauer on Acc. of Loan		75.00
10	Wilbur V. Keegan Legal Fees		50.00
10	Returned Check for above	50.00	
10	G.A.B. Check for above		50.25

In relation to Camp Siegfried it should be noted that the original ownership of this enterprise was vested in a corporation known as the ~~X~~GERMAN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT LEAGUE, INC. which appears to have functioned from 1936 to 1938.

In connection with the examination of the books and records by Special Agent [redacted] as reported May 1, 1940 at New York City, New York file 65-381, above referred to, an examination was made relative to the GERMAN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT LEAGUE, INC., both journal and ledger from June 30, 1936 to September 1938, with negative results no items being located which indicated money received from a foreign source. It would appear that the receipts and expenditures had to do with ordinary expenses pertaining to the operation of the Camp and were, therefore, of no value from an investigative standpoint as indicating any foreign control.

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Under the original setup, Camp Siegfried was operated by one ~~X~~HENRY HAUCK but since the reorganization it does not appear that HAUCK has any position of importance.

~~X~~ DEUTSCHER KONSUM VERBAND, INC.
(D.K.V.)

This corporation was organized April 9, 1937 under the laws of New York with an authorized capital stock of fifty shares of common stock at \$100 par value. The offices were given as 178 East 85th Street. The original directors were the following:

~~X~~MAX RAPP
FRITZ KUHN
WILLIAM EUDTKE
~~X~~HERMAN SCHWARTZMANN

According to the Official Program and Guide of the German Exposition held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, December 15 through 23, 1938, the officers of the D.K.V. at that time were:

~~X~~FRITZ KUHN - National Chairman
~~X~~RUDOLEF MARKMANN - Eastern District Chairman
~~X~~WILLI EUDTKE - National Secretary
MAX RAPP - National Treasurer

According to the Year Book of the German American Bund for 1938, the offices of the D.K.V. were:

For the East	D.K.V. Business Office 178 East 85th Street New York City
For the Middle West	D.K.V. Business Office 3852-57 North Western Avenue Chicago, Illinois
For Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.	D.K.V. Business Office 3718 North 5th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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According to WILLY LUEDTKE, as reported in the report of Special Agent [redacted] at New York City, June 29, 1939, the D.K.V. has for its purpose helping the small business man in the United States; that it has no connections with any German firms, but that since many of the small business men handle German goods this aided Germany. D.K.V. issues an annual trade guide of recommended firms and has an arrangement whereby trading stamps as issued by some of its recommended firms which are redeemable for merchandise. He also said that the Chicago D.K.V. is a separate corporation, and that the Philadelphia D.K.V. is a branch of the New York organization.

He claimed that the organization never engaged in any information service between the United States and Germany and never engaged in the import of German goods.

The scheme of operation of this organization appears to be the selling to select merchants of stamps which are given by the merchants to purchasers of goods and by the purchasers affixed to a book. When the book has been filled with stamps it may then be taken to the offices of the corporation and redeemed for cash. The corporation issues a manual trade guide listing the names of merchants who issue these stamps. It is apparent from the advertising and from the method of choosing the merchants that only so-called Aryan firms are selected. The trade guide, therefore, amounts to a species of boycott of those firms not listed.

In connection with the examination of the books and records of the Bund made by Special Agent [redacted] and reported in his report dated May 1, 1940, New York file 65-381, above mentioned, an examination was made of the records relating to

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D.K.V. in which the following records were used:

General Journal	May 1937 - 1938
General Ledger	May 1927 - October 1938
Cash Book	May 1937 - February 1939

Agent [] also examined the corporation minute book, stock ledger and transfer record, and stock certificate book, ascertaining that none of these had been used. With reference to the activities of the corporation, Agent [] was unable to locate any items indicating that there was any transmission of funds between the organization internationally. The accounts indicated that the expenses and receipts of the corporation were concerned with its normal operation of issuing and redeeming stamps.

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This corporation maintains its bank account at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 1511 Third Avenue and the Harlem Savings Bank, 115th Street and Lexington Avenue. In connection with the application of the Freeman, order to this corporation, an application for a license was made by the corporation. The affidavit filed in this connection indicates that the stamps above mentioned are issued in pads of five hundred each to various merchants who distribute them to customers on unit purchases of ten cents each. According to the affidavit, the present officers of the corporation are the following:

GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE - President and Director
AUGUST KLAPPROTT - Vice President and Director
WILLIAM LUEDTKE - Secretary and Director
MAX RAPP - Treasurer and Director

In the affidavit the corporation denies any control by any other persons and denies any affiliation or ownership by any other enterprise since January 1, 1939, this being the date upon which FRITZ KUHN was removed as president. According to the affidavit, the bank balance of the corporation at the Manufacturers Trust Company as of August 1941 was \$.14, and that at the Harlem Savings Bank as of April 1941 was \$18.11.

Attached to the affidavit as an exhibit were financial statements for 1940 and 1941 which indicated no receipts from foreign sources and no expenditures other than those normally incurred in this type of business. It is somewhat interesting to note that the trade guide issued by this corporation uses the name GERMAN AMERICAN BUSINESS LEAGUE, INC. and carries advertising matter urging

support of the FREE AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 1, 1940, there appears information relative to a check in the sum of \$1,500 which is check No. 278, dated January 7, 1938, by the ~~DEUTSCHER~~ DEUTSCHER KONSUM VERBAND. This check was deposited in the account of the German American Bund (presumably in the Manufacturers Trust Company, 1511 Third Avenue) and bears a notation that it is for "propaganda exhibition." This check is one of the items not accounted for by the Bund officers and constitutes one of the shortage items on which KUHN was tried by the State of New York.

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Reference to the name of MAX RAPP which first appears in the Bund affairs in connection with the DEUTSCHER KONSUM VERBAND, INC. indicates that he apparently is residing at 1237 College Avenue, the Bronx, New York. He was born September 10, 1898 at Pfullingen, Germany, the son of JOHANNES and ROSA ZIMMERRER ~~RAPP~~. On September 20, 1924 at Stuttgart, Germany, he married ROSINA LUISE ~~RAPP~~ who was born September 10, 1902 at Ludwigshafen, Germany. He spent approximately four years in Holland, arriving in the United States on June 4, 1928 via the SS Deutschland. He has filed his Declaration of Intentions on December 5, 1938, and had previously filed a Declaration of Intentions in the Supreme Court of Queens County, New York on November 20, 1928. Although he claims not to be a member of the German American Bund he has functioned as treasurer of the DEUTSCHER KONSUM VERBAND, INC. for a number of years and has also functioned as the full time business solicitor for that organization. From the list of employees of the A. V. PUBLISHING CORPORATION it will be observed that RAPP is one of the better paid employees on the newspaper staff.

SUBJECT TO FOREIGN CONTROL

With reference to foreign control of the Bund and affiliated organizations, it may be observed that interviews in the past have been conducted with the principal officers of the Bund in an effort to ascertain any foreign connection with negative results. FRITZ KUHN, JAMES WHEELER-HILL, AUGUST KLAPPROTT, GUSTAV J. ELMER, and others have emphatically denied any foreign control of the organization itself. They have admitted a program to unite the German American groups under their own leadership, but have consistently denied that this was at the

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direction of anyone abroad.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 1, 1940, New York file 65-381, previously referred to, there is set out a financial statement of the FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY as of June 30, 1934, which is as follows:

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"FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY"
Years Balance of June 30, 1934

Total Receipts	\$ 35,432.86
Total Disbursements	<u>30,072.30</u>
Excess	<u>\$ 5,360.56</u>

Schedule of Receipts:

Collections	\$ 2,174.25
Membership dues	8,413.48
Defense Funds	1,773.82
Clarification and Propaganda	<u>23,071.31</u>
	\$ 35,432.86

Schedule of Disbursements:

Expenses (Salaries, Office	
Rent, Office, Attorneys'	
Fees, Special Funds, etc.)	12,165.44
Clarification and Propaganda	17,170.61
Miscellaneous	<u>736.25</u>
	\$ 30,072.30
Excess	<u>\$ 5,360.56</u>

Explanation:

In the expense item for clarification (enlightment) and propaganda, \$5,000.00 is included, which has been posted as guarantee for five persons and which would increase the treasury figure to \$10,360.56.

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"Among the expenditures is included \$1,500.00 for attorneys' fees which are extraordinary items which we had to meet.

Inventory:
Office Equipment,
pictures, fans, etc. \$ 700.00
Typewriters 100.00
\$ 800.00

Total Assets:

Treasury	\$	10,360.56
Inventory		800.00
	\$	<u>11,160.56</u>

Checked and found accurate, New York, June 30, 1934.
By Theodore Stroehlin, Authorized accountant."

During the examination of the books and records particular attention was paid by Agent [redacted] for any evidence of transmission of sums of money between Germany and the various Bund organizations. Amounts so transmitted were negligible.

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Agent [redacted] also reported a copy of the financial report submitted by FRITZ KUHN to the National Convention of the Bund, September 1938, which is translated as follows:

***FINANCIAL REPORT OF GERMAN AMERICAN BUND**
July 1, 1937 to August 30, 1938

Balance July 1, 1937 - August 30, 1938 (14 months)

Total Receipts	\$	14,733.94
Total Disbursements		<u>14,489.51</u>
Excess	\$	244.43

RECEIPTS:

Membership Dues	\$	7,664.60
New Admissions		4,852.00
Book Exchanges		471.25
Pins & Badges		498.50
Donations & Affairs		737.43
Miscellaneous		118.00
Propaganda Material		<u>392.16</u>
-41 -	\$	14,739.94

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DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries	\$ 6,620.00
Rent	640.00
Telephone	492.16
Help for Bund members	316.00
Cleaning	84.00
Postage	819.40
Telegrams	124.40
Writing Materials	163.25
Printing	495.00
Propaganda Material	1,896.00
Pins & Badges	415.00
Expenses	782.00
Old Debts	940.00
Miscellaneous	420.00
Equipment	282.30
	<hr/>
	\$ 14,489.51

NO INVENTORY

DEBTS OF THE BUND \$ 962.40

OUTSTANDING FROM LOCAL GROUPS \$ 1,084.00"
(Approximately)

It would not appear from the foregoing statements that the Bund disbursed the money to defray the cost of the trip of the 30 Youth Leaders to Germany in April, 1938, since none of the above disbursement items is large enough to include the probable cost thereof. However, it will be observed that the item of \$20. for each of 29 of such persons could very well be included in the "Propaganda Material" disbursement.

During the examination of the books and records, particular attention was paid by Agent [redacted] for any evidence of transmission of sums of money between Germany and the various Bund organizations. Amounts so transmitted were negligible.

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The records of the Bund which were examined consisted of the following items:

<u>RECORD</u>	<u>PERIOD COVERED</u>
GERMAN AMERICAN BUND	
Defense Fund Book	6/20/38 to 10/24/38
Cash Book	1937 to 1938
Dues Book	Oct. 1936 to Dec. 1937
Pad of Dues Sheets	1936, 1937, 1938, 1939
Misc. Vouchers	
Bank Deposit Book	May 1937 to Apr. 1938
Check book	
Cancelled Checks	

With reference to the objectives of the Bund which may have a bearing upon the question of foreign control, the following material is quoted from a memorandum from the Department of Justice dated March 29, 1939, New York file 65-381:

Extracts from the Year Book of the German American Bund for 1937:

"In 1933 there was found in no time at all, an enthusiastic group of fighters which was opposed to the enemies of Adolf Hitler, the determined League of the Friends of the New Germany."

"In the Spring of 1936 the name was changed to American-German League when it was realized that the idea 'Friends of the New Germany' would no longer do justice to the present-day tasks of the movement. By changing the name in this manner the League in no way gave up its aims of before * * *".

Extract from pamphlet entitled, "AWAKE AND ACT", by FRITZ KUHN, April 17, 1936:

"Moreover, it is not a matter of presenting the world with a new organization, under the title of German-American Volksbund, but of the fact that the Friends of the New Germany have taken a new name in order that under a new name we may still better form a protective front against machinations; as American citizens advance our political interests, defend our native land against lies and slander and to a greater extent do justice to our exalted task of making known the aims and objects of the Third Reich.

"The Bund is American in its inception and in its field of endeavor, German in its idealism and character. To it has fallen the great task of spurring the spiritual awakening of the German element. The German-American Volksbund is inspired with the National Socialist world concept. We desire that the spiritual rebirth of the German people at home shall spiritually be transmitted to the Germans of America through mediums of flaming words and inspiring examples. We must leave nothing undone to gain access to the hearts and minds of our fellow German Americans. We will foster understanding for our homeland, convert our American fellow citizens into true friends of the present-day Germany."

Extracts from the Year Book of the German American Bund
of 1937:

- Page 50. "As soon as October 12, 1924, that is many years before Adolf Hitler seized power in Germany, Fritz Gissibl with a few friends founded the 'Teutonia', that little association out of which the League of the Friends of the New Germany was destined to grow. He took up the fight against the indifference of the old Germans and against the opposition which grew stronger and stronger. They did that as soon as it had become clear that here a movement started which would stop at nothing in order to achieve its great final goal, namely, the renewing of Germanism on a racial basis."
- Page 53. "Since 1933 the America-Germans are strongly under the long distance influence of the National Socialist new order of the German Reich."
- Page 63. " * * and he (Hitler) has given this goal to an entire nation and thereby he has given it to us (German-Americans) too and we will reach it and we will accomplish that the people in America will once more have respect for the Germans and respect for the German home country, that they will be glad of the resurrection of Germany and give homage to its leader, the savior of the world against Bolshevism."

Extract from the New York Times, June 23, 1938, reporting testimony of JAMES WHEELER-HILL and GUSTAV ELMER before the McNaboe Committee of New York State investigating subversive activities; both men testified:

"The purpose of the Bund was to build a great American movement of liberation under the swastika, the common symbol of Aryan Nationalism * * *."

Extract from the New York Times, June 24, 1938, reporting testimony of FRITZ KUHN before the same organization; indicating the purposes and aims of the Bund to be:

"to build an Aryan movement under the swastika * * *."

Extract from DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, issue of September 15, 1938, page 1, reporting Resolutions adopted by the German American Bund at its convention, New York City, in September 1938:

"* * * WHEREAS intervention in European affairs on the part of our Government, occasioned by undue influence of Jewish-inspired British Imperialism, and unduly close relations with international religious or other movements with political aims, have only furthered the cause of injustice in Europe and tend to divide our racially and religiously mixed population into warring factions, and * * *."

In the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER for November 11, 1937 there appeared an article written in German which had been translated and set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] at New York City, August 10, 1939 (New York file 65-381). Extracts from this article are as follows:

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"FOR OR AGAINST - BUT NO NEUTRAL

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BUND

IN

ITS STRUGGLE FOR THE UNIFICATION

OF

AMERICA'S GERMAN DOM

"Since the year 1933 the movement of America's Germandom has been warning and calling, then under the name of the organization 'Friends of the New Germany', and today as the 'German American Bund'.

"* * * * This 'Struggle' meant more or less the maintenance of the position simply as it seemed to present itself at the moment. Then, too, the significance of cultural greatness and striking power in successfully asserting itself was being crowded more and more into the background by similar endeavors of non-German nationality groups in America. What is the reason for this regrettable circumstance? Primarily the cause is to be found in the fact that the German element did not give serious enough consideration to political power and in that way finally fell into a position in the realm of politics which can be characterized simply as negative.

"* * * * The German American Bund is completely conscious of the extent of its undertaking. * * * To fuse this German element together into a great and unified community of work means a task such as only an organization was able to undertake which, inwardly strong and young, is and will continue striving to utilize the rich experiences of our forebears, i.e., of those people of German descent who in difficult years of the past have proven that they were capable of rendering positive services in the cause of Germandom.* * *

"It is precisely in the recognition of the mighty Weltanschauung which the Fuehrer of the Third Reich so nobly represents and which in the shaping of the Third Reich he proves in practice so strongly and so much to the happiness of his people, --it is just in this exemplary fact that the fact also lies anchored that the

IDEA FOR THE UNIFICATION OF AMERICA'S GERMANDOM

is now finally beginning to strike deeper roots.

"What does the historic deed of the unification of all Germans through Adolf Hitler, as it was carried out in the old homeland in a manner without parallel, teach us? Precisely this unification of the Germans, * * *, determined finally that German culture and German essential characteristics, and lastly also political influence both within and without Germany were torn farther and farther away from the abyss toward which they were tumbling. This tremendous accomplishment of the Fuehrer naturally met with the greatest and most extensive approbation among the people of German extraction living abroad. In many of these racial

comrades a powerful desire made itself felt to emulate this great example in order to realize the rise to exquisite reality, in the new homeland as well, of a final unification of all people of German descent regardless of the country to which they may belong as citizens. The German American Bund, * *, knew the greatness of this aspiration of so many racial comrades; and it set about to accomplish, * *, a task which is a difficult one, though it contains the promise of success, - a task which required for its realization only a powerful will. * * *

"* * *. The fact that the person of German origin in a new homeland no longer is regarded by the homeland as a 'prodigal son', * * *, has cast bonds of the spirit about the whole of Germandome in all the world, - bond which find their most beautiful characterization and confirmation in the words of Adolf Hitler when he said that blood is thicker than water.

"* * *. It is self-evident that the great majority of America's Germandom cannot understand the events in the old homeland as quickly as the racial comrade who himself lives in the old homeland.

"For that there are still too many barriers in the path; and the German American Bund regards as its next duty the removal of these barriers. The Weltanschauung of the Third Reich, with its high ideals and ideas, forms in the first place, a sharp contrast to the liberalistic-capitalistic philosophy under which we are living in this country. Over and beyond that, however, a hostile press and inimical propaganda has been raging continuously, * * *, over public opinion in Germany, the Government of Germany and its Weltanschauung as well as the ideas of this Weltanschauung, so that in the final analysis a hostile, or at least neutral attitude awaiting further developments was not only to be observed, but could also be understood as it manifested itself among numerous German racial comrades in the U.S.A. as a result of the loss of direct contact with Germany (sic).

"Hence the German American Bund took as its task the dissemination by all the ways and means at its disposal of enlightenment with regard to the New Germany, its Weltanschauung, and above all the carrying out of all tasks and ideas within the Third Reich. * * *

"FROM RECOGNIZING TO PROFESSING.

* * * *

"THE FORMULA TODAY IS:

either actively with us - or against us. Where enlightenment has penetrated there can be no neutrality. To continue to remain neutral under those circumstances means: to assume an attitude against us, against the upright preservation of the interests of our Germandom in the U.S.A.

"* * *. The time of fighting is rapidly nearing the crisis. The watch-word must ensue in a clear decision of FOR or AGAINST.

"Lastly, whoever wishes, as an individual of German descent, to lay claim to being regarded as an upright citizen of his new homeland must finally understand the fight which the German American Bund as the single militant organization of an upright American Germandom in the U.S.A. is carrying on also in the interests of the country of our choice. Rejecting the false Marxist doctrine of class struggle, * * *; and finally rejecting a highly capitalistic freebootery, - the person of German descent in the United States must in the end attain to the conviction that we are carrying on a clean and honorable fight not only in the interests of our old homeland, but also in absolute affirmation of and in the interests of this our new one. * * *.

"Through our carrying on this fight regardlessly, yet always within the laws of the land, the day is gradually dawning where the German American will cease to be odd-jobber for a hostile and pernicious agitation. At the same time the degrading necessity for the individual of German descent to earn his daily bread as an odd-jobber shall also cease. * * *. To obviate this condition with all the militancy at our disposal, - a condition which both inside and outside of the organized Germandom of America has been allowed to remain as it was because of a timid tendency to confine oneself to the maintenance of so-called cultural work, - is finally the greater endeavor of the German American Bund. * * *

" * * *. To be German does not mean to be a citizen of the old homeland, but rather it means to belong as a German, bound by the ties of our blood, to the solidarity of all the Germans on the earth. Thus the German is and remains our racial comrade, without regard to the citizenship papers which he may somewhere possess. * * *.

"Thus the German American Bund is working in concord with that which, since its establishment, it has held to be and has considered its duty and principal task; namely, to be brave fighters for the unification, for the political and at last truly cultural strengthening of our American Germandom. * * *.

" * * *. A united Germandom in the U.S.A. and a strong America must some day crown our undertaking through the successful shaking off of a foreign serfdom which menaces our country today politically, economically and culturally. * * *. America's Germandom rises up with its unification; and without it it will certainly fall. Yet that is what we do not want. Because of that and only because of that we are struggling; drawing time and time again from the rich fountain-head which the old homeland gave us as we departed into foreign lands."

Extracts from DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER:

"One Folkdom, one Bund, one Fuehrer." Issue of August 18, 1938, Page 7; and issue of March 9, 1939, page 5.

"We will continue to cherish these our sympathies for everything which is German and tell the investigators in Washington that we have not the slightest intention of changing our attitude whether they like it or not. We will continue to visit Germany, and if given a chance stand like men before Hitler and thank him for saving Germany from that bloody and Godless Asiatic monster called Jewish Communism." Issue of September 15, 1938, page 4; from address of GEORGE FROBOESE to the September 1938 Convention of the Bund in New York City.

"WILHELM KUNZE admonished that the Bund must always remain a German organization in order to accomplish its goal of the unification of all Germans in America. Of course it is necessary to attract the Americans who want to participate in our anti-Communist work, but the basic stock of our Bund has been and always must remain the German with his German Kultur." Issue of May 11, 1939, page 6, column 5.

In the FREE AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER UND BEOBACHTER for November 28, 1940, on page 3, is an article by KUNZE in German entitled, "Our Blood is Sacred", wherein he takes issue with articles assailing his statement before the Dies Committee that it would take a thousand years to make a German into an American. He also states that this country is overwhelmingly Germanic and that English is merely used as a convenience but is not the real language of the people of this country. After considerable railing against permitting Germans to become Anglicized, he concludes with a poem of which the following is a translation:

"Raise high the flag and let all the world know
That the service of the blood is our iron law.
Our of the strength of our nation we are building
In a faithful Bund armor and weapons against any adversity!
Those who speak our language and are of German blood
Those who have any honor in their guts; stand prepared
To guard the inheritance of the fathers and to do it proudly;
The German way and virtues. - At all times.

"Servitude vanishes. Traitors are those who hesitate
Where a free generation is fighting for truth.
The spirit of the old homeland has smashed the power of the lie.
Here too it is creating unity and right for us.
Therefore let us swear to God and announce to all the world
That the service for the blood is our iron law.
Gathered around the sacred sun wheel in a faithful Bund
We stand armed against disgrace and death! Sieg Heil!"

From a feature article by Bernhard Borgardt of Bremervoerde, Germany, entitled, "WHAT THEY TALK ABOUT IN GERMANY," in the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, issue of March 2, 1939, page 8:

"We here in Germany have heard the special joy of the strong flourishing of the German American Bund. In the United States too one begins to feel the approach of the final decision. That is good for all of those who still carry in themselves the seeds of cleaning house, to get prepared for this decision. In Germany one knows well that there where real German fellows and upright German women are ready to work for Germany abroad, this will can be translated into action and the country (the U S.) can be snatched from chaos. Germany stands irrevocably committed to its new times and its gigantic idea; National

Socialism! The homeland greets you, fellow countrymen! Stand firm and hold out in the storm. Close the ranks and tie the strap of your helmet tighter * * for yourself and your beautiful country."

In the New York Times, September 3, 1937, it is reported that HERMANN GOERING, in addressing the Fifth Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, declared:

"* * * You, my compatriots abroad, must be proud of this nation, of this movement, and of its Fuehrer. And when you are defamed and abused abroad then show that you are National Socialists and resent the insult. You Germans who live abroad no matter where, have the right to declare yourselves Germans and National Socialists. You have this right, for the Third Reich is built on the fundamental idea of National Socialist Weltanschauung. The greatest thing the Third Reich has accomplished is this solidarity of all Germans. Go back then into the world and demonstrate this solidarity. Show yourselves as always a true granitelike block of Germanism. Thus will you do the greatest service to the homeland. Be the servants of this homeland. Put away thoughts of personal advantage for greater things - the Nation, Germany." (Page 3)

In the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, issue of April 22, 1937:

"We may have various citizenship papers lying in the closet and yet we are all German People and members of one great German racial community of a hundred million which has branched out and extended itself from the German ancestral homeland out over the seas and continents."

Extracts from the German American Bund Year Book for 1937:

"We stand here as the heralds of the Third Reich, as preachers of the German world-viewpoint of National Socialism which has displayed before the eyes of the world the incomparable German miracle, the miracle of National Socialism." (Page 42)

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(The book states, pages 56 to 61, that on July 23, 1936, more than 200 members of the German American Bund departed for Germany on the SS NEW YORK, among these being about 50 men of the Ordnung Dienst contingent; that the O.D. members visited the Reichschancery where an announcement was made:)

"The Fuehrer desired to see the Bund leaders in the reception rooms. We are standing before the Chancellor of the Empire, the Fuehrer of Germany. He extends his hand to everyone of us, looks us direct in the eye, lays his hand upon the shoulder of our Bund leader and speaks to us about the Germany which again has become beautiful. He questions us about our German fellow countrymen overseas. He thanks us for our energetic obviations and the infamous false provocations of a custom corrupted press and he inquires about the course of the rest of the trip in Germany of the Bund."

(There were also contained, pages 56 to 66, several photographs referring to the trip and the reception given the Bund members by Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goerring.)

Extracts from the Year Book of the German American Bund for 1938:

"And thus the German human being is and remains our racial comrad regardless of citizenship papers which he may own in any country." (page 30)

"In truly National-Socialist spirit of assistance and racial unity my work was made considerably easier through the unselfish obligingness which was proven to us by the 'Institute for Germans Abroad' in Stuttgart by its gratis manufacturing of the majority of the series of picture cuts which found use in the Year Book and which contribute materially to the embellishment and to the enlightenment of German racial comrades and of American citizens." (Page 2 - Statement by person preparing the Year Book, probably SEVERIN WINTERSCHIEDT.)

"Thus the German American Peoples League made it its task to spread with all means and ways at its disposal enlightenment about the new Germany, its Weltanschauung and especially about the carrying out of all endeavors and ideals within the Third Reich * * *." (Page 25)

On the back page of the ~~X~~ANNUAL TRADE GUIDE OF NEW YORK and LONG ISLAND, published by the DEUTSCHER KONSUM VERBAND, and obtained by Special Agent [redacted] in June 1939 from WILHELM LUEDTKE, (acopy of which is an exhibit in New York file 65-381), there appears an advertisement in German, translation of which is as follows:

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"Read and spread the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER - THE FREE AMERICAN - The official organ of the GERMAN AMERICAN BUNDS, the GERMAN BUSINESSMEN'S LEAGUE, and all suborganizations.

"IN THE FIGHT for an absolute preservation of our interest in Germandom in America

"IN THE FIGHT against a reporting of German and domestic political events which incites the population

"IN THE FIGHT for our great Weltanschauung and

"IN THE FIGHT against the Jewish-Communist boycott of German men and women and merchandise.

"Subscription: Annually \$3.00; semi-annually \$1.50; quarterly 75¢;

"The Newspaper may be subscribed to at every German Post Office at the annual subscription price of Mk.8.58 Delivery by mail, domestic or abroad, without additional charge."

Extracts from the pamphlet "CAMP NORDLAND", dated July 18, 1937, issued by German American Bund Auxiliary, Inc., relative to the dedication of the camp:

"Our 'Camp' is designed principally to be a place which breathes of the spirit of the New Germany. Conscious of this fact, the 'Camp' is consecrated to our youth. It is there that our boys and girls shall be educated; it is there where the spirit of comaraderie and the feeling of belonging to one community is to be inculcated into them; it is there

where they shall learn the 'you for me, I for you'; it is there where they shall be strengthened and confirmed in National Socialism so that they will be conscious of the role which has been assigned to them as the future carrier of German racial ideas in America.

"Hereby we give you over, 'Camp Nordland', to your holy mission. We consecrate you as a little piece of German soil in America, as a sample of our motto; 'Obligated to America, tied to Germany.'"

The following extracts are made from an article entitled, "Unser Amerika", by S. K. PADOVER, appearing in the January 1938 issue of READERS DIGEST. This refers to a book, "Unser Amerika" by COLIN ROSS (an officer of the Propaganda Institute at Stuttgart) published at Leipzig, Germany, in 1936. This book is given importance since the Nazi Party organ, NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE MONATSHEFTE, in June 1938, urged that it be given the most widespread distribution.

"The Bill of Rights is a wall in which a breach must be made before America's problems can be solved."
(Quoted from Hans Kiderlen's book, "Journey into New America.")

"No German abroad may forget that he is always and everywhere a piece of Germany." (Attributed to Minister of the Interior FRICK in addressing the Fifth Congress of Germans Abroad in Stuttgart.)

"The fundamental aim must always be to discredit conditions in the United States." (From Pamphlet No. 7 of the official "Nazi Instructions for our Friends Overseas.")

"I believe in the German Hour of America. The great historic events usually are prepared underground until they suddenly emerge in the open. The German rebirth in the United States is more powerful than most people think. We Germans in the old country can only watch the great revolution that is preparing over there, not altogether impartially, to be sure; for our hearts will always beat for a people whose blood is one-fourth ours."
(Quoted from ROSS, from that portion of the book where ROSS urges that the 30,000,000 Germans in the U.S. should assert the rights of their blood by every and any means.)

"The German Reich as a State must embrace all Germans not only for the purpose of uniting and maintaining the most valuable racial elements of this nation but also for the purpose of raising the German nation gradually and safely to a dominating position."
(Quoted from "MEIN KAMPF", Franz Eher edition, 1934, page 439.)

In an article entitled, "Those Nazi Americans," in the Readers Digest, October, 1937, it is stated that in Berlin on August 15, 1937, the NATIONAL SOCIALIST KURIER announced a program for the young German American corps as follows:

"We desire to bring back Germans in the United States to racial unity. To this end the intellectual and spiritual reform of Americans of German extraction is necessary in accord with the model furnished by the homeland.

"When we have attained this goal, the organized German American influence thus politically reactivated shall be thrown in the balance under our leadership for the coming struggle with Communism and Jews for the American's regeneration.

"In their summer camps young German Americans, who owe their duty to America and who are bound to Germany, learn to harmonize their duties as American citizens and their national and racial missions as Germans."

In the New York Times of August 31, 1937, page 7, it is reported that ERNEST WILHELM BOHLE, in addressing the Fifth Congress, said:

"We recognize only one idea: a German always and everywhere remains a German and nothing but a German - and thereby a National Socialist."

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 4, 1939 at New York City, New York file 65-381, there is quoted an article in the New York Daily News, August 29, 1939, reporting the reception on the previous night of a shortwave radio broadcast from Graz, Austria, by FRITZ GISSIBL, who was introduced as a captain in the Elite Guard, and "Director of organization of the Division

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of Germans Living Abroad of the National Socialist Party." He was on the air over stations DJB and DJD, official German shortwave stations, to tell about the Seventh Annual Congress of Germans Living Abroad then in session. He said:

"Ernest Wilhelm Bohle, Chief of the Party's foreign division is here and really serious work is being done. Only once a year do we have the chance to get the German Leaders from abroad together and give them the instructions which later on they carry out in foreign lands."

He added that it was the duty of foreign leaders to do the spade work "for what Germany wants." He said the current Congress was the most important that had ever been held, and that, "Even those comrades who are thousands of miles away over the seas should get the idea of marching with us in step and under the orders of Der Fuehrer."

In the New York Times for Sunday, June 25, 1939, there appears an article as follows:

"CLAIMS GERMANS ABROAD

Hess Says They Retain Kinship Despite Other
Citizenship

"BERLIN, June 24 (AP).-- Germans living abroad may be loyal to the lands of their adoption and yet recognize themselves as members of the German World community, Rudolf Hess, deputy leader of the Nazi Party, told Sudeten Germans tonight as a festival in Eger.

"Herr Hess spoke for Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the demonstration, which was preliminary to the 'Day of German Volkstum' (Consciousness of Belonging to the German People) to be observed throughout Germany tomorrow. In many cities collections were being taken for funds to support German cultural activities abroad.

"Special reference was made by Herr Hess to the 'tens of thousands of Germans who through the generations went to America.'

"'There they participated in the fight for independence and freedom,' he observed. 'Those abroad who remained German citizens today are true National Socialists. Those who took on a new citizenship are loyal to the lands of their choice.' * * *."

JAMES WHEELER-HILL, former National Secretary of the Bund, in June of 1939, stated that the Bund received literature from V.D.A. (VOLKS BUND FUER DAS DEUTSCHTUM IM AUSLAND - League for Germans Abroad) at Stuttgart, this being the same kind of material sent to Germans all over the world. This was set out in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1939 at New York City, New York file 65-381. b7C

WHEELER-HILL said that some of this literature comes addressed sometimes to individual members of the Bund or to the Bund newspaper.

Occasionally the Fichte Bund at Hamburg sent small quantities of material to the Bund. What is received is placed on the table at the entrance to the Bund headquarters where it can be picked up by anyone interested.

He also stated that the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER received regularly a copy of WELT DIENST (World Service), but that the Bund itself did not receive this service.

He denied that the Bund had ever had any delegate at the conferences of the V.D.A. at Stuttgart or of the Nazi Party in Germany.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 11, 1940 at New York City, New York file 65-381, there is reported an interview with JAMES WHEELER-HILL on March 29, 1940 at Rikers Island, New York. Relative to revenue of the Bund, he stated definitely that no contributions were received from any other organizations, and no financial support or contributions from abroad. He also said that the Bund was not a subscriber to the FICHTE BUND or other similar organizations in Germany, although many individual members receive leaflets from the FICHTE BUND. WELT DIENST material b7C

came very irregularly, the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER usually receiving one copy of WELT DIENST. The D.K.V., he said, received one copy of "News from Germany" regularly. The Bund itself received one copy of "Joy and Work" from Germany.

In the same report there is set forth an interview with SEVERIN WINTERSCHIEDT who was also at Rikers Island at that time serving a sentence on a moral charge. WINTERSCHIEDT related an incident which occurred in July 1936, when an assistant of BOHLE, a German official at Berlin, visited the United States and during his visit was in the offices of the North German Lloyd where MRS. WINTERSCHIEDT was at that time (presumably as an employee). He asked her if she were a member of the Nazi Party, and when she said that she was not and that she expected to become a United States citizen, he made a remark in German to the effect that she was faithless, presumably meaning faithless to Germany.

WINTERSCHIEDT disclaimed any knowledge of any contributions to the support of the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER or the Bund. He said that the advertising appearing in the paper was paid for at regular rates, this likewise being true of the various year books with which he had any connection. He was quite certain that the Bund received no money from Germany, indicating a belief that the Bund was not so highly regarded in Germany as they were led to believe here.

He said that the paper obtained material from Transocean Service, for which it paid; and occasionally received free articles from the Institute for Germans Abroad. He said that World Service occasionally sent material, as did the Party News Service (SK). This latter material came set up for printing, that is, in column form. Material attributed to DNB was received from Transocean. Material marked Scherl Verlag, was mostly charts and illustrations, and was obtained by someone on the paper through a personal connection. He claimed that the paper had no contract with any of these German organizations. He added that occasionally they received clippings from the "House of the Press" at Stuttgart.

According to PETER GISSIBL of Waukegan, Illinois, one of the early leaders of the Bund (Report of Special Agent [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, dated June 21, 1939, New York file 65-381) KUHN went to Germany about March of 1938, MAX RAPP going at about the same time, this being shortly after the time that

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GISSIBL himself returned from Germany. GISSIBL said that he believed that KUHN was unable to gain the ear of anyone who was influential in Germany, but that on April 20, 1938, after his return, KUHN called a meeting of Group Leaders at New York City and as proof that he had the sanction of officials in Germany of his method of operation of the Bund, KUHN stated that the Nazi Party was sending to the United States one of their best newspaper men to take charge of writing English articles for DEUTSCHER WECKRUFF UND BEOBACHTER. GISSIBL also said that after he had been ousted from the Bund and had been supplanted as Chicago Group Leader by OTTO WILLUMIET, WILLUMIET told him that he had gone to New York and had met this newspaper man above referred to and the man was working at the newspaper headquarters in New York. GISSIBL did not know this man's name and was unable to provide any descriptive data as to his identity.

On July 10, 1939 FRITZ KUHN was interviewed at 178 East 85th Street, New York City. This interview was set out in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 12, 1939 at New York City, New York File 65-381. He stated that he left Germany April 16, 1938 and arrived in New York City on April 26 or 27, 1938. This was by way of refuting a statement attributed to him at a meeting purportedly called on April 20, 1938. He claimed that this trip was made on private business and paid for by a private individual and that no part of the expenses were paid by the Bund.

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In connection with the matter of foreign control over the Bund, considerable prominence has been given to the trip to Germany by various Bund members in 1938. The following information concerning this trip appears in the New York Field Office files:

On July 23, 1936, the SS New York sailed from New York bound for Germany. Aboard was a party of members of the German American Bund, ostensibly bound for the Olympic Games. The group included the following:

FRITZ KUHN
RUDOLF MARKMANN
OTTO (?) ARNDT
GEORGE FROBSE

KARL WEILER (Leader of the Nassau County Local of the German American Bund)

According to WEILER, as set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York, August 10, 1939, New York file 65-381, no arrangement was made in advance for an interview with Hitler, but the Bund group gathered into a formation in the square in front of the Chancellery, Hitler came out on the balcony and a few minutes later the group went in. There were about 20,000 people standing in the square at the time. The Bund group was in uniform. According to WEILER, in the meeting with Hitler, KUHN handed Hitler a book of names and an envelope with some money for the German Winter Relief. Hitler expressed satisfaction that the Germans in America were contributing to this worthy cause, and then asked them about the weather on their trip, how long they intended to remain, where they intended to visit, and similar inquiries. He claimed that the meeting lasted only about nine or ten minutes, and that no political topics whatsoever were discussed, nor was there any discussion about the Bund. The talk was termed purely social in nature.

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Concerning this trip to Germany, there is in the New York Division files a photograph of the meeting between Hitler and the Bund members. In the photograph, Hitler and KUHN are in the foreground, and from left to right in the background are WEILER, MARKMANN, ARNDT, and FROBOESE. This is the photograph which the Bureau has requested be exhibited to various persons to identify all of the participants.

Relative to this trip, JAMES WHEELER-HILL, then National Secretary of the Bund, in June, 1939, stated that all of the group that went to Germany were members of the Bund, although they were not all members of the O.D. (ORDNUNGS DIENST). They received a rate for the trip and arrangements were made by some young man, name unknown, employed by the Yorkville Kanzlei. WHEELER-HILL did not make the trip himself due to lack of finances.

On July 10, 1939, the Bureau transmitted to the New York Division a confidential report relative to a meeting of a delegation of approximately forty American citizens of German extraction who were attending the fifth assembly of the Foreign Organization of the National Socialist Party in Stuttgart, Germany. The meeting was a special meeting or reunion and was held in the banquet hall of MICHOUD'S RESTAURANT on the evening of September 3, 1937.

Present at the meeting were between fifty and sixty persons consisting of members of the German-American League, of German citizens residing in the United States and attending the Stuttgart rally, and a few residents of Stuttgart with American affiliations. A reporter from the STUTTGARTER NS-KURIER, the official organ of the National Socialist Party in Stuttgart and of the State of Wuerttemberg, a representative of the Ausland-Institute, and DR. KURT WELWENSPOEK, who is a well known writer and lecturer as well as a leading member of the Stuttgart Broadcasting Station, were among the invited guests.

The gathering was presided over by Mr. G. K. HEIN of Los Angeles, California, Mr. HERMAN SCHWINN of Los Angeles, and Mr. WILHELM KUNZE of Philadelphia, all of whom are American citizens. They were dressed in the uniform of the Bund - black riding breeches, black boots, gray shirts, black ties, and black Sam Brown belts.

The principal speeches were made by Mr. SCHWINN who bears the title, "Gauleiter West," Mr. KUNZE who is "Deputy Gauleiter Ost," and Mr. HEIN. Various other persons were called upon to give short accounts of themselves and of what they think of the New Germany. All speeches were made in German and the tone of the gathering was distinctly Nazi-German rather than American. The greeting was "Heil Hitler" with the Nazi salute, and the speeches were interspersed with numerous "Sieg Heils".

The speakers indulged in polemics so usual in Germany at that time, praising the aims and achievements of the Third Reich, condemning the Jews and their influence in the United States, and setting forth the necessity for combating communism. They reiterated their willingness and intention to struggle for the United States, ostensibly against communism, the C.I.O., and Jewish influence in the Press, as well as the latter's adversely prejudicial action against Germany in the matter of boycotts, etc.

Two reels of film were shown, one depicting the visit of a German cruiser to Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the other portraying a German Day Celebration in Los Angeles. The latter appeared to be pure propaganda, the Swastika being much more in evidence than the Stars and Stripes. Further evidence of propagandistic efforts in the United States was revealed by the presence at the meeting of a young boy who is a member of the Youth Movement of this organization in the United States and who proudly related how he had been promoted to the rank of

"Fahnrich" (a term corresponding to that of West Point cadets and refers to those receiving instruction in military signs and tactics) and how he would "carry the flag even though it cost him his life."

It appeared at the meeting that the AMERIKA DEUTSCHER VOLKSBUND is composed solely of American citizens, but that it has a supplementary organization to which German citizens residing in the United States were eligible to membership. It also seems to have an organization of women and a youth movement similar to the National Socialist organizations in Germany, and that it does not receive orders from Germany. Nevertheless, it was ascertained that neither Mr. SCHWINN, nor Mr. HEIN had been back to Germany within the past thirteen years and that Mr. KUNZE was a native born American citizen. At the same time it was learned from a Mr. KAPPE (possibly identical with WALTER KAPPE, former editor of DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER), who is a member of the Ausland-Institut, that he was instrumental in organizing the AMERIKA DEUTSCHER VOLKSBUND and the FRIENDS OF NEWGERMANY, as it was formerly known. He declared that he was the bearer of membership card No. 2 in the organization and appeared exceedingly proud that he had been singled out for attack by Congressman Dickstein in his investigation of un-American activities in the United States.

From statements made at the meeting it appeared that one of the chief purposes of the Bund is to develop in the United States an understanding of a real sympathy for the actual conditions with which Germany is confronted and at the same time to act as a balance in offsetting the forces and influences reacting adversely on Germany. It seemed that the organization was attempting to extend the theories and policies of German National Socialism to the United States and to obtain approval of the political, economic, and social measures now being carried out in the German Reich.

In spite of the assertions of Reichminister VON NEURATH, GAULEITER BOHLE and others at the meeting of the fifth assembly of the Foreign Organization of the National Socialist Party to the effect that the Foreign Organization comprises only German citizens, there appeared to be no doubt that the AMERIKA DEUTSCHER VOLKSBUND was under the influence, if not the direct control, of this organization.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 28, 1939 at Los Angeles, New York file 65-381, there is set forth an interview with Miss BERTHA DURHAM of Los Angeles, who was a former friend of HERMANN SCHWINN, where she stated that he left the United States at the Port of New York about June 26, 1937 to go to Germany on a visit. She indicated that he worked his way over on the SS Pennland.

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In the same report there is set forth the results of an interview with SCHWINN who stated that he was in Germany from approximately July 10, 1937 to October 1, 1937. Relative to his visit he claimed that he had gone to visit relatives and not as a Bund representative; that he had attended a conference at Nuremberg, but had not had any conference with German officials.

He said that HEIN accompanied him to Germany on the trip. He admitted attending the Nuremberg National Convention of the party and also admitted attending the conference of Germans Abroad at the Ausland's Institute at Stuttgart. With reference to the Bund meeting on September 3, 1937, he claimed that this was purely a social function, stating that about twenty persons attended including Bund and former Bund members and two members of the American Consul's staff from Stuttgart.

Relative to this meeting on September 3, 1937, GERHARD WILHELM KUNZE stated that it was a meeting of Bund members and former Bund members who were in Stuttgart and got together for the one meeting. (Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1939 at New York City, New York file 65-381) He also understood that one person present was the American Consul. The meeting was held in a private room and about fifty or sixty persons were present. KUNZE was under the impression that he may have worn the Bund uniform.

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He stated that the annual convention of the Nazi Party was being held at the time and that the various Bund members and former members met as they visited the headquarters set up in Stuttgart where one would have to register in order to get a room. He said that SCHWINN was the organizer of the affair.

He said that some of those who attended the meeting were members of the Nazi Party, having joined after they returned to Germany, but that the Nazi Party was not officially represented at the affair. He said that the speakers were SCHWINN, HEIN, and himself, and the gist of the speeches was the telling of the former members about the work being done by the Bund since they had left America,

KUNZE explained having his uniform with him by saying that he took it along to show his people what sort of organization they had in America. He claimed that he wore it only at this one affair. He admitted attending public meetings of the Nazi Party, saying that he did so solely as a private citizen and claiming that he was in street clothes at such meetings. He denied making any speeches or public appearances at any of the Nazi Party meetings. He also denied that any of the Bund members participated in any of the parades or other activities in any official capacity or in the Bund uniform.

HELEN IRENE ~~VOOROS~~, who then resided at 390 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed in November 1939. (Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 4, 1939 at New York City, New York file 65-381.) This interview followed considerable newspaper publicity attendant upon her testimony before the Dies Committee in connection with immorality which she related in the Bund camps. She subsequently was featured in several magazine articles of the more lurid type, and by reason of her conduct would appear to be of somewhat questionable credibility.

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According to her story as related above and in the transcript of her testimony before the Dies Committee, a copy of which is in the New York file 65-381, she joined the Youth Organization of the Bund in May 1937 becoming Leader of the South Brooklyn Youth Group in September 1937 upon the death of TILLI KOCH, the former leader. As such leader she automatically became a member of the Bund.

On April 2, 1938 when she was seventeen years of age she went to Germany of the SS Hamburg as a member of a party of fifteen young men and fifteen young women. Concerning this trip she stated that all expenses were paid for by the Bund. There was great secrecy concerning the fact that the group was going, they were told not to go aboard the ship in a body and not to wear their uniforms. Their tickets were given them, and shortly before she left she was given \$20 in cash by FREDERICK ~~VANDENBERG~~, a Bund leader in South Brooklyn.

The group who took this trip from New York were the following:

ELSE ADRIAN
SOPHIE WARMING
GISELA BRITZ
FLORENCE SEYDER
ESTHER MAASS
WILM. KAMMEL
RUTH MULLER
ELLY GUNKEL
MARGARET SCHECK
VERA VOGEL
HEDWIG KLAPPROTT
MRS. SCHMIDT
HELEN VOOROS
FRANZ NICOLAY

FRED SCHLOSSER
HUGO STEINLE
PAUL OCHOUSKY
~~ROBERT MA~~
EDWARD REICHEL
WILLY HAHN
K. A. KUSCHE
ROYAL SCHLÖTE
HAROLD WERTZ
WILLY HEINEMAN
WALTER VOGEL
BOBO SCHMIDT
~~WILHELM SEARDEL~~
~~THEODORE DINKELACHER~~

According to HELEN IRENE VOOROS each of the above persons except Mrs. KLAPPROTT received the \$20 for expenses. Mrs. KLAPPROTT is the wife of AUGUST KLAPPROTT, present Eastern District Leader of the Bund.

She said that the instructions for this trip were contained in a letter written by one HUGO ~~HASS~~, in Germany, (a former National Youth Leader in the United States) to DINKELACHER, who was then National Youth Leader. She did not personally read this letter but said that DINKELACHER read portions of it to her and some of the other girls. She said it was several pages in length and that it changed previous plans for the group to go in September 1938, specifically directing that the purpose of the trip not be disclosed to anyone. It was her belief that HASS was connected with the V.D.A. in Germany and that the organization sponsored the trip.

She related how they boarded the ship individually, she being accompanied by her parents. She went to her stateroom and shortly thereafter VANDENBERG and SEVERIN WINTERSCHIEDT of the Bund came to her cabin and gave her a sealed envelope which she was to give to someone on the ship who would call for it. The envelope was addressed to "V.D.A." in Stuttgart, and two days later was called for by the Nazi political leader on the ship. She did not know his name.

She also related how although they had third class accommodations on the ship, they were permitted to use the first class swimming pool, and a few of them were also invited to have dinner with CAPTAIN KOCH of the ship.

After the first two or three days of the trip, she claimed that all of the members of the group had to don their uniforms about midnight each night, assemble on the forward part of the ship and have drills in marching and saluting so that they would make a good impression when they arrived in Germany. She said that the letter from HAAS to DINKELACHER had stated that the group had no alternative but to make a good impression on the Nazi officials because Germany was making it possible for the group to make the trip. During the trip they were also given a lecture at which they were told the names of the American leaders from KUHN down the line so that they would know this in case they were asked.

Upon the arrival of the ship at Cuxhaven, Germany, they were all held aboard for about four hours waiting for HAAS to arrive. He came aboard with several Nazi officials and the group was given an inspection. She and some of the others were censured for wearing small American flags in the lapels of their uniform jackets; they being told this was an insult to the German Government and to National Socialism. The group were all in uniform and had their knapsacks on.

She also told how they were then given two weeks vacation. She and each of the others was given fifty marks and tickets of admission to various movie theaters. She went to Hamburg and also visited Stettin and Dusseldorf.

Prior to the time she left New York she said that she was given photographs of Bund activities and two Year Books of the Bund. These she exhibited where she went and to the various leaders she spoke to. At Dusseldorf she was told that she should teach her group German culture and tell them they were Aryans and emphasize that Aryans were different from others. She was given some books written by JULIUS ~~STREICHER~~ of a violently anti-Semitic type which were to be distributed. She was also told to teach race hatred to her group.

On April 29 the group assembled in Berlin where they stayed two days. On May 1 they went in a group headed by HAAS to the Olympic Stadium where they sat in a special section just below the platform where Hitler and other leaders including GOEBBELS, HIMMLER, and LEY were sitting. She claimed that they had received invitations for this from the Propaganda Ministry.

Following this they were invited to the Lustgarten where they met GOEBBELS and where Hitler spoke to the entire youth movement. He said that they should appreciate being there, and commented on the fact that the American Group was present.

That night the group, to which was added two youths from Roumania, went by bus to the camp at Hubertoese Hoehe Bei Storkow, near Berlin. HAAS was in charge of the camp.

The first day at camp they were given a speech by AAKMAN, former Bund Leader from Ridgewood, Brooklyn, New York, in which he told them that England had been able to build up its colonies because they never forgot they were English. Then they were given an examination to select a few who would be sent to Stuttgart for further training from important leaders of the Youth Movement. MISS VOOROS was one of those selected for this training but she did not go. Others selected included ~~ELSE ADRIAN~~, ~~FLORENCE SEIDLER~~, ~~GISELA BRITZ~~, and ~~ESTHER MAASS~~.

During the balance of the camp they received lectures upholding the German race, ridiculing the Christian religion, reviling the Jews and Masons, and criticizing the democratic form of government. They were told that National Socialism would spread and the Bund was to establish colonies in America. The plan as she understood it was for groups to buy houses, open stores, and gradually build up a German village.

She further said that while in Germany the group was told by HAAS and by a DR. FROMAN of the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin that KUHN was recognized in Germany as the American Fuehrer and should be recognized by the group as their leader and as the representative of the Nazi Government or Nazi ideology in America.

The camp was completed in about six weeks, or approximately the middle of June. The group then went to Berlin for about five days and then returned to the United States.

Miss VOOROS remained in Germany with relatives for about two weeks and then sailed for New York on the SS Hansa leaving June 24. Also on the ship were HEINZ ERNST and WILLIAM ~~SEILIN~~ who were returning as Hitler Youth Leaders to Camp Nordland to be Camp Leaders.

Miss VOOROS further told how, before leaving for home, HAAS gave her some uniforms and about forty or fifty books which she delivered in New York to ERIK HAGEBUSH, National Leader of the Bund Youth Movement, on her return. One of these uniforms was hers and was kept by her. She pointed out the similarity between the Bund Youth uniform and the Hitler Youth uniform.

Concerning the meetings of her group prior to her departure for Germany, she stated that the program consisted of singing German songs, doing some embroidery, and what she termed political discussions, but which appeared to be discussions of the lives of Adolf Hitler, Horst Wessel, and other Nazi heroes. The age bracket of the group was from 14 to 18.

She told of how DINKELACHER submitted periodic reports to Germany concerning the Youth Movement in the Bund; however, this appears to be largely hearsay and surmise on her part. She did relate one occasion when she accompanied TILL KOCH and DINKELACHER to a ship, this was some time in June 1937, where they delivered a brown paper package to the political leader on the ship.

Since the foregoing took place, Miss VOOROS has married and is now MRS. HELEN KONISKI, and lives at Snag Harbor, New York. She appears to be publicity mad and delights in telling her story on every occasion. Although she claims to have left the Bund by reason of immoral conduct between the members, she tells about this phase of Bund activities with evident relish. She has told her story to anyone who would buy it, and has even sold the uniform which she wore to the Non-Sectarian Anti Nazi League who now have it. She also appears to have become mixed up in various quarrels with FRITZ KUHN, and more recently has been involved in a forgery charge.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 4, 1939 at New York City, New York file 65-381, there is set forth the results of an interview had with Miss ELIZABETH KNAUST of New York City who was the author of articles, "I Worked For Goebbels" in Redbook Magazine, October 1939, and "The ABC of Nazi Propaganda" in Redbook Magazine, November 1939. She was employed from 1933 to 1938 as an archivist of the German Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment in Berlin. Her assignment was to Section IV of the Ministry which was the archives section for all of the ministries. According to her story communications

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received by Section VII, which has to do with propaganda and all matters going into foreign countries, arrive in duplicate, the original going to Section VII and the copy to Section IV. The copies would not be signed but would show where they came from and the text and the paper would indicate that it was of American origin.

She stated that she had seen copies of letters indicating that the uniforms of the German American Bund were designed by the head of Section VII, one ~~HASENOENHRL~~, who is the Counselor of the Propaganda Ministry and who designs uniforms for each country. She said that she had seen a communication from the Bund to the Propaganda Ministry to the effect that the design had been received and that the uniforms would be made up accordingly. She said also that uniforms were similar all over the world, but there would be some change of color of the shirts or of the socks, or of the caps, or some such difference by which the different countries could be distinguished. The uniforms of the youth organizations are identical with the uniforms of the youth organization in Germany known as the Hitler Youth.

During the interview with Miss KNAUST, photographs of the O.D. of the Bund and of the Youth Organization of the Bund were shown to her. She identified them as the uniforms of the Bund which she was furnishing information about. In one of the photographs there appeared a picture of a drum carried by one of the youth organizations in Germany. She also said that the O.D. uniform of the Bund resembles mainly the uniform of the S.S. organization in Germany.

She also stated that she had actually seen telegrams sent to the Bund instructing them to follow a line of activity to make the soldiers in foreign countries so peace loving that they did not want any war. This was in the latter part of January 1936.

Then there were answers from America about how the work went. These came from the Bund and told how easy it would be here to keep the youth from joining the Army; that the Bund could work with the Italian Fascists and the White Russians here. The purpose was to prevent Germany from ever being defeated again by propaganda. This, she explained, referred to a statement frequently made by Hitler that Germany was defeated in the last War by propaganda. Printed instructions on how to do this were prepared and sent all over the world, including the German American Bund.

She said that according to the statutes of the German official Nazi Party, only German citizens are eligible for membership, therefore the members of the German American Bund cannot become members of the Nazi Party, since they are American citizens. However, she stated that members of the Nazi Party who live in the United States become so-called godfathers to members of the Bund, and pay dues for them to the German Party where these American citizens are listed separately. She stated further that through similar tactics every German owned grocery store or saloon has to contribute to the Nazi war chest or it will be boycotted and ruined.

She said that the conclusion of Nazi propaganda was that America in the future must be ruled by the ideas and ideals of the German Herrenvolk, the race of masters. She mentioned that Nazi propaganda in foreign countries is based upon three principles:

1. A violent anti-Semitism;
2. A subtle anti-church agitation;
3. A fervent peace policy.

In applying this to the United States she said that one had to attend the meetings of the Bund and other societies under Nazi influence to see that American anti-Semitism is also merely the vehicle on which the same types as in Germany want to rise to power in the United States. Some dream about a march on Washington to take over the country, as they say.

The information which Miss KNAUST furnished in this interview relative to Bund uniforms is also set forth in an affidavit by her which appears in an article in the October 10, 1939 issue of "LOOK" magazine entitled, "Coughlin and the Nazi Bund," by WILLIAM A. MUELLER.

She also spoke over the radio on the New York Herald Tribune Forum on October 24, 1939. In her talk, an extract from which is set forth in the above report of Special Agent [REDACTED] b7C [REDACTED] she repeated her story about Nazi propaganda methods, godfathers in the Nazi Party to members of the Bund, and foreign activities of the Nazi Party. She also stated that the name of FRITZ KUHN in the files of the Propaganda Ministry was not filed in the American files but in the files of Germans in foreign countries.

In the New York Daily Mirror, October 6, 1939, there is reported testimony given the Dies Committee by one NEAL HOWARD NESS of Oakland, California, to the effect that the Los Angeles Bund was "closely associated with the Nazi Party in Germany in 1936." He is also quoted as saying that HERMAN SCHWINN, Los Angeles Bund leader, was in contact with every German vessel that docked there, that Storm Troopers attended Bund meetings and that a "Special Agent from Germany helped to reorganize the Bund's finances."

On June 11, 1940, information was received by the New York Division from GEORGE GUTFARB, 64 Avenue D, New York City, that on the night of June 10, 1940, he visited the home of DR. EDWARD CAGNEY, 4515 Fiftieth Avenue, Queens, Long Island, and on that same evening a friend of CAGNEY'S, a DR. SAM WOLF, a dentist, who lives at Woodmere, Long Island, was also present.

During the course of the conversation, DR. WOLF stated that his father-in-law, KARL SCHAFFER, who resides in Forest Park, or the Arlington Section of Baltimore, Maryland, and who has been in this country for about two years, had received letters demanding that he pay the German American Bund money to be sent back to Germany. SCHAFFER is a German Protestant who left Germany because he could not approve of the Nazi regime. DR. WOLF did not indicate whether these letters came from Germany or from some point in the United States.

In the New York Herald Tribune of July 7, 1938, in connection with the trial of six officers of the German American Settlement League at Riverhead, Long Island, on an indictment charging violation of the State Civil Rights Law for failure to file membership lists with the Secretary of State, there is reported testimony of one WILLI BRANDT, 310 West 87th Street, New York City, to the effect that on May 10, 1938, he took an oath in connection with his membership in the Bund. He said that this oath was as follows:

"I pledge faith to my leader ADOLF HITLER. I promise ADOLF HITLER and those put in charge by him and well known to me, or by means of insignias to be recognized as superiors, loyalty and obedience and oblige myself to execute all commands carefully and without personal regard, because I know that my leader does not ask anything unlawful of me."

BRANDT claimed to be a former Nazi Storm Trooper.

Concerning the above oath, it should be observed that FRITZ KUHN has denied most emphatically that any such oath exists in the Bund, and investigation conducted in New York file 65-381 has failed to corroborate the existence of such an oath. It appears that a somewhat similar oath was at one time incorporated on the back of the membership book during the very early stages of the Friends of New Germany. It has not been seen on any of the copies of the Bund membership books which have been checked upon from time to time. The Friends of New Germany variation of this oath does not appear to have been an official oath and accordingly it is not known how much credence can be placed in BRANDT'S story.

b7C The following information is taken from the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 14, 1941 at New York City, in the case entitled, "MANFRED ZAPP, ET AL. - REGISTRATION ACT", New York file 97-29, pages 2 and 3.

SYDNEY ~~BOEHM~~, a feature writer on the New York Journal American, 220 South Street, New York City, who resides at 174 West 76th Street, New York City, stated that on or about October 8, 1940 he interviewed ERNST ~~HEPP~~, Under-Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of obtaining the official German opinion regarding the disclosures of the Dies Committee, particularly with reference to MANFRED ~~ZAPP~~ and the ~~TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE~~. During this interview ~~HEPP~~ stated that TRANSOCEAN was under the control of the Embassy and subject to its orders.

Subsequently, BOEHM interviewed ZAPP and mentioned this statement made by HEPP. ZAPP agreed that this was so.

"To illustrate one method of Embassy control, ZAPP stated that he had been instructed by the German Embassy in Washington to furnish the German Bund newspaper, the FREE AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOACHTER", 178 East 85th Street, New York City, with the TRANSOCEAN service free of charge. He stated such instructions emanated from Mr. HANS ~~THOMPSON~~, Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy. At the expiration of eight weeks he was instructed by the same individual to cease further delivery of the service to the Bund newspaper as they were receiving distasteful publicity for one reason, and for the additional reason that they were receiving some mail service from Germany which obviated the necessity for the further delivery of TRANSOCEAN service."

Other excerpts from the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER which appear to be of interest in connection with this investigation are as follows:

"The D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 22, 11-26-36, page 3, Col. 1, carried the following, underneath the masthead and preceding the editorial:

"The D.W.&B. is a patriotic American weekly newspaper, published in the German and English languages, arrayed against Communism, Bolshevism and all other subversive movements designed to change the American Constitution or undermine our form of government. It has no financial or other relations with the Nazi Government of Germany, but believes that the present German Government rescued the nation from despair and collapse. It definitely voices its well wishes to the German people and its leadership, assured that its policy represents the views of nine tenths of the American people of German birth who are denied expression in the metropolitan press."

"The same statement had appeared in Vol. 2, No. 17, of 10-22-36 and appears at irregular intervals hereafter on the editorial page. Was discontinued about April, 1937.

"The various Storm Troop units of the New York metropolitan area held a meeting at Camp Siegfried on Long Island on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1936. Four thousand bottles of German wine were taken there by the Amerika-Deutscher Siedlungsbund, the dummy holding corporation for this training camp. This wine was bought on orders from the Nazi Party in Berlin as a part of the German Government's official relief campaign to assist German wine growers.

D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 22, 11-26-36, page 8, Col. 1 and 2

"On November 26, 1936, the following decree was issued:

Decree of the ~~National~~ Youth Leader

The Boys and Girls Division of the ~~German~~-American League are herewith organized.

"The National Youth Leader is Theodore Dinokelacker, 9239 Lamont Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York.

'Youth Divisions are herewith established in the following cities:

District: Eastern United States

Children: Boys and girls from 8 to 12

Boys: 12 to 18

Girls: Group one, 12 to 18

Group two, 18 to 24

Division 1, Manhattan, New York

Division 2, Brooklyn, New York

Division 3, Buffalo, New York

Division 4, Hudson County, New York

Division 5, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (no children)

Division 6, Newark, New Jersey (no children)

Division 7, Nassau County, New York (no children)

Division 8, Astoria, New York (no children)

Division 9, Bronx, New York

Division 10, Westchester County, New York (no children)

Division 11, Jamaica, New York (no children)

Division 12, South Brooklyn, New York (no children)

Division 13, Schenectady, New York (no children)

Division 14, Yonkers, New York (no children)

Division 15, Passaic, New Jersey (no children)

District: Middle West

Division 1, Detroit, Michigan (no children)

100-9766

Division 2, Chicago, Illinois

Division 3, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (no children)

District: West

Division 1, Los Angeles, California (no children)

NOTE: 'No children' means that these divisions have only Boys and Girls Divisions, comprising young people over 12 years of age.

'The Flag of the Youth Division'

"' The flag of our Youth Division is the white Siegrune in a black field. Each Division has its own flag; in the upper left-hand corner is the number of the Division. The number of the Division is in the color of the District.

"' ~~The~~ District colors are:

Red - District Eastern United States
White - District Middle West
Blue - District West

"' The National Youth flag and the three District flags have the German-American League insignia in the upper left-hand corner instead of the Division number. The insignia is in the colors of the respective Districts.

"' The uniform of the Youth Divisions'

The uniform of the boys is:

"' Grayish-brown shirt with two pockets and shoulder straps. The shoulder straps have the Division number embroidered in the color of the District. Brown kerchief; shorts or riding breeches the same gray-brown color as the shirt. Black German army belt and black German Sam Browne belt.

"' Head-gear: Brown overseas cap like the regulation German Hitler Youth Cap.

"For winter and all weather: Gray canvas windbreaker

"The uniform for the girls is:

"White boy's sport shirt with brown kerchief and silver siegrun ring. Dark blue skirt (in the Children's Division, skirts to be buttoned to the blouse), white socks and dark brown shoes.

"Brown Basque beret and for the winter, brown jackets like the regulation uniform of the League of German Hitler Girls in Germany.

"The Childrens Division will wear the same uniform as the Boys Division and the Girls Division.'

"It is intended that the Boys Division and Girls Division will be equipped shortly with German army knapsacks, German army auxiliary kits, and German army canteens.

"Inquiries regarding uniforms and material for boys are to be addressed to Rudolf Funk, 250 Washington Street, Hempstead, Long Island; for girls, Erika Hagebusch, 1667 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, New York."

The above are verbatim translations from the D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 22, 11-26-36, page 11, Cols. 1,2, and 3.

"The Brooklyn Hitler Youth Group held a propaganda meeting on December 13th in the Queensland Bauernschenke, Myrtle Avenue and Cypress Avenue. In his proclamation announcing this meeting, Theodore Dinckelacker, National Leader for United States of all Hitler Youth groups, stated:

"It is absolutely necessary for us to get hold of the American youth - and to educate them to become useful members of our German community here. It must be the duty of every German to support our work here in this respect; to help our youth which will some day carry the torch of our Weltanschauung (Nazi ideals) and who some day will carry the mantle for German liberty to victory."

Literal translation from D.W.&B., Vol 2, No. 24, 12-10-36, page 8, Cols. 4 and 5

"National Leader, Fritz Kuhn, made an inspection trip through the Middle West and Western United States in November, 1936. He left New York by plane on November 8th. He went to

St. Louis via Reading, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In all places he inspected the Nazi Locals. From St. Louis he went by automobile to Oklahoma City and through New Mexico and Arizona to Phoenix, Arizona. On November 15th, he arrived in Los Angeles. He inspected this Local and also those in San Diego, California and Santa Barbara, California. From Los Angeles on, he was accompanied by District Leader for the Western United States, Hermann Schwinn. They went to San Francisco where a Nazi mass meeting was held in which the officials of the Locals San Francisco, Oakland, Petaluma and Martinex, all in California, participated. Later on executive sessions were held with these leaders. From San Francisco, Kuhn flew through to Portland, Oregon. In Portland, according to Kuhn's statement (for verification, see below) he accomplished the merger of the local German-American societies with the Nazi organization under his leadership. From there he went to Seattle, Washington, where he inspected the Local. Then he went on to inspections in Spokane, Washington and Salt Lake City, Utah. He had wanted to return via Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, but according to his assertion, had an airplane accident in Nebraska. Kuhn drove to St. Louis by auto and thence to Detroit. In all states mentioned in this report, Kuhn was officially received by the German Consuls and given official honors. Kuhn is still on the payroll of the Ford Motor Company."

Article in D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 27, 12-31-36, page 10, Cols. 1 and 2, entitled, "My Visit with the Western District, by National League Leader, Fritz Kuhn."

"The Storm Troop of the Local New York made its first propaganda march in uniform through the streets of Yorkville on April 4th. They marched from their headquarters at 5th Avenue and 97th Street although information obtained at Police Headquarters indicates that no permit was asked for or granted. On the evening of April 4th a meeting of the Storm Troops took place at Austrian Hall, 245 East 82nd Street, Manhattan. The German Storm Troop Commander, W. X Bachmayer who had just arrived from abroad was guest of honor. Storm Troop Commander, Hans Meyer, presided. The Leader for the Eastern Districts of the United States, Rudolf Markman, was present. Also Storm Troop Leader Wilhelm Boening, and the Leader of the New York City Local, James Wheeler-Hill."

100-9766

From: D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 42, 4-15-37, page 4, Col. 3, and page 6, bottom of Cols. 4 and 5

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22

"Local Cleveland, Ohio, has now instituted a German Labor Service for its members, beginning March 1, 1937. They work under German Labor Camp regulations on a farm near Cleveland which is owned by the Cleveland Local of the German-American League. Older members who cannot do physical work are assessed \$10 in order to contribute to the financing of the farm. Unemployed members or those without funds simply pay the old minimum annual contribution of \$1.10. The entire project is under the direction of the Leader of the Cleveland Local, Martin Kessler. The name of the enterprise is Deutsche Zentrale. In April, 1937, the following members of the Nazi group worked on the farm: Edmund Max, Victor Luedicke, Scharfe.

"Scharfe's wife also helped out. The newly appointed propaganda training leader for new members of the Cleveland Local is Edmund Max. Address: 4060 West 50 Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The political leader is Karl Zanziger, 1217 East 80 Street, Telephone Republic 7432-W."

From: D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 45, 5-6-37, page 4, Cols. 5 and 6

"On May 22, Local Hudson County held a propaganda meeting at the Union Hill Turn Hall. The National American Hitler Youth Leader, Theodore Dinckelacker, made a speech in which he stated:

"German-American children must be brought up in the German language and must get a German education here. The best place to give them the proper education is in our Hitler Youth Groups."

"The Leader of the Hudson County, New Jersey, Hitler Youth Group, George Brauns, made a similar speech which he closes with:

"Live as good German citizens." --

"Others who participated in the meeting was the Assistant and Political Leader, Paul Ochs. There were about 400 people present, among them a delegation of the New York City Hitler Youth Group. A drill of the various Youth Groups was performed, including German camp political exercises. Mrs. August Klapproth presided over the New Jersey Hitler Girls Group."

100-9766

From: D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 45, 5-6-37, page 6, Cols. 4 and 5

"Directions to Camp Nordland:

"Camp Nordland, where the New Jersey Nazis meet, is located at Lake Iliff in Andover Township, near Newton. It is reached via Route 6 from the George Washington Bridge and Route 10 from Newark (to Netcong). In Netcong turn into Route 31 to Andover. Through Andover and then turn right at the large sign to Lake Iliff. Two miles from that point is Camp Nordland. Beginning Sunday, May 16, there is a regular bus service from the Nazi Brown House at 754 Palisade Avenue, Union City, every day at 8 a.m. Round trip \$1.00."

From: D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 46, 5-13-37, page 9, Col. 7 (center).

"On May 16th, the Hitler Youth Group held a meeting at Jaeger's Turn Hall in New York City at which the units New York, Newark, New Jersey, Passaic, New Jersey, and Hudson County, New Jersey, participated. About 400 uniformed children were in the group. The Greater New York District Leader of the Hitler Youth, Rudolf Funk, spoke and also the National Youth Leader, Theodore Dinckelacker. Other speakers included Florence Seidler and the editor of the American Hitler Youth paper, Paul Schotzky. The Political Propaganda Leader of the American Youth Groups, Hugo Schrick, and various members of the groups recite German Nazi poems and songs. The entire group then jointly recited a poem of allegiance to Adolf Hitler. In his speech Dinckelacker demanded:

"'Build up your units into real German cells. And you German youths have the holy duty to speak German wherever you can here in America. In your homes you must speak German. The German and German-American youth in this country speaks only German at home because you are part of the great German empire. You want to speak German because you WANT TO REMAIN GERMAN.'

"'Do everything for the benefit of our home America and for the welfare of our homeland - Germany.'"

From: D.W.&B., Vol. 2, No. 48, 5-27-37, page 6 Cols. 2 and 3, 4 and 5, and page 7, Cols. 1 and 2

"On May 23, the White Plains, New York local, held a mass propaganda meeting at which 1800 people were present. One of the Local's officers, Hans Greve, who is also President of the United German Societies of Westchester, New York, delivered the main address. Another speech was made by Miss A. H. Randzius. The various Storm Troop units from the Greater New York area had sent delegations. The Rev. Strobel, a member of the Nazi organization, delivered the invocation and Vice-Consul Dr. Draeger, spoke as representative of the German Government. James Burg spoke in English and also National Leader Fritz Kuhn. The boys band of the Wartburg Orphan Asylum in Westchester County played the Nazi anthems and various Nazi songs. It has been reported before that the children in this American orphan asylum are brought up by instructors."

From: D.W. & B., Vol. 2, No. 50, 6-10-37, page 3, Cols, 4,5, and 6

"The units Nassau County and Jamaica had a joint meeting on June 6th. Speakers were the Nassau unit Leader, Karl Weiller, the Jamaica unit Leader, Walter Borchers, the Philadelphia unit Leader, G. W. Kunze (who spoke in English), and the Assistant German Consul in New York, Dr. Draeger. Also Eastern United States District Leader, Rudolf Markmann and the National American Hitler Youth Group leader, Theodore Dinckelacker. Carl Nicolai who has just returned after a year's stay in Germany where he lectured and underwent a training course in the Propaganda Ministry, also delivered an address."

From: D.W. & B., Vol. 2, No. 51, 6-17-37, page 4, Cols. 1 and 2

"On June 26, 1937 200 boys and girls were put through the Nazi Solstice ceremony at Camp Northland in New Jersey. Each swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler and each had to jump through the fire."

From: D. W. & B., Vol. 3, No. 1, 7-1-37, page 4, Col. 2

"On July 25th the Local Nassau County held a second celebration at Camp Siegfried on the occasion of the completion of their community house on the camp side. The house is decorated with swastikas and the German insignia. The storm troop of the Local participated in uniform and the leader of the Local Nassau County, Carl Weiller spoke, as well as the leader for the Eastern United States District, Rudolf Markmann. Another speaker was Captain Koch, commander of the S. S. Hamburg, who is a high official in the Nazi party and active in American and Nazi affairs whenever his ship is in port."

D.W. and B. VOLUME III, No. 5, 7-29-37.

"On August 4th, 1937 Local Hudson County, New Jersey arranged for a trip to Camp Nordland for the Nazi party members of the crew of the S. S. Pennland. This trip was under the official auspices of the German Nazi Party auxiliary Strength through Joy. The sailors and the members were taken from Hoboken to the camp in four chartered buses. The affair was under the direction of Gustav Elmer, who is National Political Organizational Leader of the German American League (Nazi group in U.S.) and who is also leader of the Hoboken, N.J. Local. Elmer, who is persistently reported to be working in close contact with Gestapo officers in Hamburg and Berlin, is the German Nazi party delegate for all matters here in America of the Red Star and Arnold Bernstein Lines. At the camp political speeches were made by Elmer, Klapproth (Deputy Leader for Eastern U.S. and Director of Sub-District New Jersey) and by Kohler, acting camp director at Camp Nordland."

D. W. and B. Volume III, No. 7, 8-12-37, page 5 columns 1 and 2. -- There is also a photograph at this place.

"The Nazi organization has arranged with the Long Island Railroad for the furnishing of three special trains on August 29th to Camp Siegfried at Yaphank for the celebration of their German Day. The official program (D. W. & B., Vol 3, No. 7, p.5) states that it will include 'German Military Reveille, German Military Open Air Religious Services, Tremendous Review of all the formations of the German-American League -- with all the flags and insignia.' The program also announces: 'The solemn climax of the evening; 'Ruetli Oath -- Great Fireworks!!!'

"The Reutli Oath is a historical Swiss oath. It was sworn secretly at night on a meadow high up in the mountains in the 12th century by the oppressed Swiss peasants. They swore to stock together through thick and thin and to assassinate their tormentors one by one from ambush in order to gain liberty. The oath is preserved in Friedrich von Schiller's Drama, WILHELM TELL (about 1782).

"The fact that the ceremony of this oath has been included in the forthcoming program seems to demonstrate that the Nazis in American are now not only developing a persecution complex but want to pep up their followers with the same kind of mystic and gory humbug which the Klan, Black Legion, etc. used in their rituals in order to give their members a sort of thrill."

D. W. and B. Volume III, No. 7 8-12-37, page 5.

"On Sunday, August 8, 1937 there was a great deal of Storm Troop drilling -- in small units -- in preparation of German Day on August 29th. The new house of the Local New York's Storm Troop was inaugurated with speeches from Local Leader James Wheeler-Hill, the Storm Troop Commander of New York Hans Meier, the Storm Troop Commander for the Eastern United States Willy Boehning, Carl Nicolay the Leader of Political Organization for the Eastern United States District also spoke on behalf of National Leader Fritz Kuhn who spent the 8th at Camp Nordland. -- There was also a short drill by uniformed storm troopers of the Hambur American Liner Deutschland, led by Storm Trooper Bach. Schubert, Nazi storm troop commander on board the S. S. 'Deutschland' made a speech to the Hitler Youth Group at the Camp followed by National Hitler Youth Leader Theodor Dinckelacker. Both exhorted the children to remain German at all times."

D. W. and B. Volume III, No. 7 8-12-37 page 5, columns 3, 4, 5 (bottom)

In the Bund Year Book for 1938 there appears several items of interest to this investigation. It was edited by SEVERIN WINTERSCHEIDT, and in an interview with Special Agent G. J. Starr, FRITZ KUHN stated that he had authorized the publication of the Year Book and had approved its contents.

"THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

"As we were in the fortuitous position to bring out a book at the end of the year which in words and pictures presents a review of the past fighting year 1937 we do not want to fail to render hearty thanks and our German salute to all those who helpfully stood at our side with advise and deeds for the creation of the Yearbook 1938.

"In truly National-Socialist spirit of assistance and racial unity my work was made considerably easier through the unselfish obligingness which was proven to us by the 'Institute for Germans Abroad' in Stuttgart by its gratis manufacturing of the majority of the series of picture cuts which found use in the Yearbook and which contribute materially to the embellishment and to the enlightenment of German racial comrades and of American citizens.

"In the same sense the photographer, League Member Josef Rossteuscher, New York City, not only proved high understanding for our tasks but also obligingness and willingness for sacrifice by putting at our disposal a large series of pictures which were taken by him at the various functions of the America-German Peoples League.

"At this place we say our hearty thanks to all collaborators, to those too who by industrious gathering of pictures in the various Locals have proven themselves especially zealous, but we also emphasize the thanks of the many racial comrades for whom the Yearbook 1938 not only means a souvenir of a period replete with fight but to whom it transmits, beyond that, new strength and new courage too for further perseverance in the dogged struggle of our movement against all enemies of Germany who are simultaneously the enemies of this, our new home country, the United States of America.

Victory - Hail !

Severin Winterscheidt
League Press Functionary
America-German Peoples League."

On page three appears a photograph of Adolf Hitler under which appears the caption, "ADOLF HITLER. The spiritual leader of all Germans and Chancellor of the Third Reich." Page four carries a picture of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

FRITZ KUHN, then National Leader of the Bund, in June, 1939 admitted that he had attended the National Party Day of the Nazi Party at Nurnberg in 1936. (Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1939 at New York City, New York file 65-381.) He said that he attended only as a guest, that he went as a private individual, paid his admission like anyone else, and did not wear a uniform. He was there for two days.

b7C

He claimed that he did not attend any meetings or conventions in any other countries. He did attend, in 1933, a German celebration at Windsor, Canada, but did not make an official appearance on that occasion and did not make a speech.

KUHN also said that with reference to instructions which resulted in the elimination of German citizens from the Bund, they came from the German Consulate at Detroit sometime around October 1935. KUHN at that time was in Detroit. He also stated that in 1934 there was a convention of the Middle West District of the Bund held at Chicago, and that there was a difference of opinion as to whether German citizens should be members of the Bund; that he personally felt that German citizens in the Bund would be appropriate only if the organization were to be social in nature, that it would be inappropriate in a political organization. He said that he wanted a political organization and would never have joined the Bund if he thought it was to be a social organization.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 25, 1940 at New York City, New York file 65-381, on page 25, there is set forth the fact that in connection with material in the possession of the District Attorney for New York County relative to the prosecution of KUHN on State charges, there was found a record of a personal loan made September 1, 1937 by the Central Office of the National City Bank, New York City, to FRITZ KUHN. This loan was in the sum of \$540. In the application KUHN gave his firm name as German American Bund, and under the heading of the nature of the business, gave "Political organization." b7C

In the FREE AMERICAN and DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, November 21, 1940, page 1, column 2, and page 8, column 3, was an article in English by MICHAEL COLLINS entitled, "The Shame of America," which is characterized as highly agitational and states:

"It is the time for the people of this country to wake up and place in the White House and in Congress men who are really interested first and last in the welfare of this country * * *."

In the same issue, page 4, there appears an editorial signed, "A.K." (AUGUST KLAPPROTT ?) entitled, "The Consequences of a False Foreign Policy," wherein it states:

"An irrefutable law of nature reaches us that one cannot continuously provoke an immensely strong giant without expecting to receive some day a terrific slap in the face * * *."

In the Saturday Evening Post of July 27, 1939 there appeared an article by one STANLEY HIGH, who resides at Noroton, Connecticut, telephone Darien 5-0823, entitled, "Star Spangled Fascists." There appeared in the article the following statements:

"Hitler," says KUHN, 'has shown the whole world a new idea in government - a good idea. We, as American-Germans, must stand with him like they are doing in Germany.'

"One of the Bund's national speakers recently declared:

"Our whole program at this moment has just one aim - to unite all German-Americans under the Bund banners and then bring national socialism to replace democracy in the United States.'

"A long Island leader, addressing his Storm troops at one of last summers meetings declared: 'Exactly what happened some years ago is happening now in this country. In Germany, the people finally rose in resentment. This will happen here. It is inevitable when the day comes, and it is probably not far off, we must be prepared to fight for the right kind of government. We must win the masses to our side. There will be bloodshed and fighting. We shall have to do our part. In all likelihood the day of trouble will come - der Tag - with a final crisis in Washington. Then will be the time to wipe out our enemies.'"

Mr. HIGH was subsequently interviewed relative to these statements. He stated that the first statement could be found in the records of the Anti-Defamation League at Chicago, Illinois.

~~CIVILIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY~~

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, dated November 30, 1937, New York file 61-520, there is set forth results of investigation at the headquarters of the Anti-Defamation League, Chicago, Illinois. Numerous reports of informants of the League were examined and among those set forth were the following:

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"Report No. 42, 1-7-34. Covers an EFDENDE (Friends of the New Germany) meeting on the same date. 'Mr. Zeglin opened the meeting officially at 11:00 A.M. when thirty new members were

initiated. Mr. ~~ZELIN~~ gave the new members oath of office which was repeated by them with outstretched arms. Following is the oath: 'I am joining the organization Friends of the New Germany with free conscience and will be a good member and work for the organization and for a great German nationality.'"

"Report No. 50. Tells of the Tscheka group of the Chicago Nazi faction being drilled - German Army drill. The report stated that Sergeant Z reports that the men were not provided with rifles nor did he see any during the entire drill."

"Report No. 76, by 'A', March 8, 1934. About 20 members of the Storm Troop were present at the meeting held at the Reichshalle last evening. The usual drills, the same as held on former drill nights, with special attention to marching and squad formation occupied about one hour of time."

"Report No. 148, July 23, 1934. This states that members of the O.D. were requested to report at the Forest Preserve, Irving Park Boulevard and Cumberland Road on the previous day for field training. Sixteen men reported. The sixteen men were divided into two groups, one under Hartl, and the other under Pruss, and a game of military hide and seek was played. The idea was for one group to find as many as possible of the other group and make them prisoners. This game was continued for three hours without interruption."

"Report No. 150, July 27, 1934, by 'A'. On Sunday, July 22, fourteen members of the O.D. assembled at the Forest Preserve, . . . under the leadership of Otto Hartl. Like on previous Sundays, war games were entered into for several hours, fourteen men went through various war exercises and sang Hitler songs."

"Report No. 15A by 13. On the evening of November 13 (1934) I visited the Von Thenen tavern at 2356 Roscoe Street, where I met a Joe ~~Glunz~~ and a George ~~Steindle~~, members of the Friends of New Germany. Glunz knew me when I was a member of the U. S. Flying Corps. He was one of the instructors in aviation for the Friends of the New Germany where ground instructions are given at the Swiss Hall. He informed me that many members of the Friends of the New Germany are enrolled in the local 'Fliegers Stoffel' (Flying organization)."

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 30, 1937 at New York City, New York file 61-520, there is set out an interview with PETER GISSIBL and HANS OEHLER at Chicago, Illinois. The following statements appear:

b7C

"Speaking of the use of rifles for target practice, GISSIBL and OEHLER explained that at Harms Park the members of the organization used .22 calibre rifles belonging to some of the members of the organization and that one of them belonged to a man named Goodman. There was another one which belonged to the Bund itself. In explanation of this latter information, they stated that a man named A. JOHANNSEN, who is now a member of the New York Local, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, had been the owner of the particular rifle and on leaving Chicago had left it with the local."

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 8, 1937 at New York City, New York file 61-520, there is set forth excerpts from an investigation performed by the Pennsylvania Motor Police. One WILLIAM SEIBOLD, Croydon, Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying relative to the Bund camp at Croydon, that "the boys and girls are drilled and that there is a small rifle range in the place and that the boys are instructed in firing .22 calibre rifles."

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In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, November 1, 1937, New York file 61-520, there is set forth the results of an investigation conducted on October 24, 1937 at Croydon, Pennsylvania. GEORGE GOEBEL, 3822 North Delhi Street, Philadelphia, told Agent [redacted] that at Camp Deutschhorst at Croydon there had been target practice with .22 calibre rifles owned by KARL MARKERT, HANS JUNG, and one RIESTER, all of whom were Bund members and used that camp. At the time of the investigation the camp was being abandoned, but plans were being made for the opening of a new camp on a site not yet selected, to be known as Camp Washington. JOHN REISER, O.D. leader of the Philadelphia unit of the Bund also made the same admissions relative to target practice.

Similar information about target practice was obtained from ALEXANDER H. HARTMANN, Leader of the Philadelphia Local, and KARL REISER, leader of the Youth Movement of the Philadelphia Local.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, September 10, 1937, entitled, "NAZI CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES," New York file 61-520, there is reported an interview with one JOHN E. SPIVACK, former writer for the "Daily Worker" and other radical publications. SPIVACK claimed that firearms were possessed by the Nazi groups in Chicago, Portland, Milwaukee, San Pedro, Los Angeles, and a unit located in the "Little Egypt" section of Illinois, near St. Louis, Missouri. He also claimed that rifle shooting is practiced at the Deutsches Haus, in Los Angeles.

b7C

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, February 7, 1941, New York file 65-2444, there is set forth information relative to a report that various Bund meetings were held in the vicinity of Narrowsburg, New York in connection with which members were practicing with rifles.

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Although no definite information appears relative to this subject, Chief of Police RIPPON of Port Jervis, New York furnished information he had received from HORACE RICHARDS, 33 Dale Street, Port Jervis, who is employed as an engineer on the Erie Railroad. RICHARDS, on March 26, 1940, had a boat on Highland Lake which had broken loose and drifted across the lake. Upon retrieving the boat he had been accosted by three men who were shooting large and small bore ammunition and who asked him what he was doing there. Upon ascertaining his errand they ordered him to get out.

Chief RIPPON indicated that there is an Inn on Highland Lake known as the Olympic House, operated by one JOHN E. KISTNER, a German, born [redacted] Chief RIPPON thought that if there were any Germans in the vicinity they would stop at the Olympic House.

b7D

On May 21, 1941, Mr. RAYMOND KOHL, 3874 Third Avenue, Bronx, telephoned the New York Field Office to state that the former German-American Bund at 868 Washington Avenue, Bronx, had changed its name to the ABC Athletic Club or the Bronx Gaelic League, Inc., both at the same address as the Bund; that the organization was set up by Willie X YOCKEL that it had as its president a "dummy" who was given the name of EAGEN.

Mr. RAYMOND KOHL said that Mr. YOCKEL runs a junk shop at 3303 Third Avenue, Bronx; that KOHL has visited the yard and in the rear of the yard saw stacks of rifles all oiled and ready for use; that KOHL knows members of the organization take the rifles out to practice target shooting.

The following information also appears to be of interest in this connection being an excerpt from the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER, Volume 2, No. 32, February 4, 1937, Page 7, Column 5 and 6:

"Literal translation.

"O.D. (Storm Troop) received new uniforms. In accordance with the decree by the National Leader (Frits Kuhn) the O. D. (Storm Troop) of the German American League (Nazi organization) received a new uniform. The National Leader gives the following reasons for this measure in his General Order No. 6 (order not available - G. P. R.) as follows:

"In ordering new uniforms for the entire O. D. (Storm Troops) of our League, we have been guided by the thought that we, as an American organization, must create a uniform which outwardly does not resemble too closely the uniform of the Storm Troops or Special Guards in Germany; on the other hand we could not choose a uniform which could be confused with that of the American army or National Guard. Furthermore, steps had to be taken finally to create a real, complete uniform because it has happened twice lately that men of the O. D. (Storm Troops) during parade in unfavorable weather went on duty in their present uniforms, that is, without a tunic - and consequently contracted serious illnesses.

"For this reason some units of the O. D. (Storm Troops) have chosen black uniform tunics. This uniform looked like an exact replica of the Hitler Special Guards' uniform in Germany. Also, this tunic caused the displeasure of American government officials and I have been advised that American circles who are hostile towards us are attempting to make use of this uniform in a manner unfavorable to us. Thus the time has come to regulate the O.D. (Storm Troop) uniform once and for all. The O. D. (Storm Troop) uniform of the German American League is as follows:

"Long black trousers without cuffs - black shoes - gun-metal grey shirts with sewed on pockets - long black tie - light gray uniform tunic (manufactured and cut exactly like the American army) - brassards to be worn as at present - black overseas cap with league insignia (exactly like American Legion - black Sam Brown belt.

"Chevrons, insignia of rank, brassards, decorations and service stripes will be announced in a special O. D. (Storm Troop) order. Each Local will receive one photograph, samples of the material and a price list.

"It goes without saying that the present uniform may be worn until used up. However, new members of the O. D. (Storm Troops) will buy the new uniform — our old comrades will replenish their uniforms whenever they need a new uniform. The sequence of purchase is to be as follows: Long black trousers, gun-metal grey shirt, Sam Browne belt, cap, and finally, as the very last purchase, the uniform tunic.

"The chevrons, insignia, etc. are to be manufactured as detachable so that O. D. (Storm Troop) men who walk by themselves on their way to and from (military) duty appear as civilians."

MISCELLANEOUS

On July 17, 1941 VICTOR P. ~~WERDER~~, 124 Ocean, Deal, New Jersey, called at the New York Office to furnish information concerning the German American Bund. ~~WERDER~~ was born [redacted] and is an American citizen. He appears to have somewhat of a detective complex in that he has joined the German American Bund, the Christian Front, and the Communist Party, according to his claims. He stated that he joined the Bund with the idea of obtaining information of value to American authorities. According to his statements he first joined the Youth group of Unit No. 1 (Manhattan) in 1937 which was under the direction of OTTO ~~GEISSLER~~, 302 East 91st Street, New York City.

b7D

~~WERDER~~ remained in the organization and attended meetings regularly as a result of which he became a member of the Bund and received membership book 18641. This took place October 29, 1938 and he became a member of the New York Local. He was assigned to the west side section of the Local which is an English speaking group and he claimed to have become one of the O. D. leaders of that group.

According to ~~WERDER~~ the group met at the Cafe Mozart on 86th Street every Thursday night, and the attendance varied from thirty to sixty men. During the meeting they sang songs and drank beer and passed out applications for literature. ~~WERDER~~ stated

that he had filled out one of these applications there and in response had received a calendar issued by the V.D.A. (Volksbund Fuer Das Deutschtum Im Ausland - Folk League for Germanism Abroad). He also received copies of "Der Volkesdeutsche" which was also issued by the same organization.

Since WERDER neither speaks nor understands German these papers were not of much significance to him. During the meetings he stated that there was a period of about one-half hour devoted to marching movements in which the commands were given in German. No guns were carried or utilized in connection with these movements although he has observed some of the regular Bund members wearing knives. He never participated in any target practice of any kind and had not observed any taking place during the time he was a member.

He has attended Camp Siegfried about three times and Camp Nordland about twenty times, and he never observed any military drill or activities at either place.

Due to WERDER'S inability to understand German it would appear that propaganda speeches had little effect upon him.

WERDER stated that shortly after the trial of FRITZ KUHN some of the members of the Bund became dissatisfied with the situation and started an organization which they designated as the Friends of New Germany. This would appear to be an attempt at rebirth of the original organization, and according to WERDER this group is extremely pro-German and would not tolerate anyone who was not of German descent or who could not speak the language. He, therefore, had little knowledge about it. According to his best information, the group was headed by KARL MEULLER of South Brooklyn, and was meeting at a place which he thought was a little brown house, which would be 267 St. Nicholas Avenue. They also had a group which met on Saturday nights at 1710 Cornelia Avenue, Ridgewood, where they had dancing and conducted the meeting more or less as a social gathering.

WERDER, together with one WILLIAM GIESE, 1063 Seneca Avenue, Ridgewood, tried to form an organization which they called the National American Youth Movement which met with notable lack of success and faded out last October.

Of interest in connection with WERDER is the fact that subsequent to his visit to the New York Division he was arrested in New Jersey for illegal wearing of the United States Army uniform. His reliability, therefore, is open to serious question.

Also of interest in connection with this case is a quantity of material which was furnished the New York Division by one JOSEPH S. GUARR who is employed at the Academy Garage, 837 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. GUARR stated that FRED VAN DEN BERGH was formerly leader of the South Brooklyn Local and lived at 660 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn.

A series of mimeographed letters emanating from the Bund headquarters were observed of which the following appear to have some significance:

No. 1 - dated at Detroit, Michigan, October 28, 1936, signed by FRITZ KUHN describes the value of the recent Olympic visit of the German Americans to Germany. KUHN said the visit was important first of all because it gave them a clear picture of their struggle which is the same as that of the German nation. He thanks the Bund, in Hitler's name, for the gold book the Bund presented to Hitler. KUHN claimed to know now more than ever before the direction in which the Bund must travel. He said the Bund must assume the responsibility of directing the political thinking of all German Americans.

No. 2 - dated at Detroit, Michigan, October 29, 1936, of which the signature page is missing, admonishing members of the Bund to vote for Landon because any policy he might practice would be more favorable to Germany. ROOSEVELT is accused of giving too much comfort to Jewish and Communist elements within the government. Landon would fight Marxist doctrines.

No. 3 - dated at Detroit, Michigan, October 30, 1936, signed by FRITZ KUHN, states that German Nationals who have taken out their first papers can become Bund members. Such people will be formed into a "Prospective Citizens League." KUHN wants such people to be absorbed immediately into the Bund lest they be lost in American life and cannot be found later.

Unknown circular - dated December 30, 1936 at Detroit, Michigan, signed by FRITZ KUHN, announcing the demonstration on

February 12, 1937 at the Hippodrome in New York to protest against the German boycott. All Bund members were urged to attend.

No. 4 - dated at Detroit, Michigan, December 30, 1936, signed by FRITZ KUHN in which he instructs the Bund members to celebrate Washington's Birthday and Hitler's Birthday as holidays of the Bund. He desired that the press be invited to attend the celebrations. He also said that according to the Reich's representative, the first of May is to be observed as a day for National Labor.

Unnumbered circular dated January 6, 1937 at Detroit, Michigan, signed by FRITZ KUHN and addressed to the leaders of the Bund in which KUHN defines the position of the Bund in relation to other German organizations. The following paragraph is translated verbatim:

"The Bund must never get into an open quarrel with any other German society, because that would injure our respect in the eyes of Germans everywhere. At the time of my visit in Germany I learned the attitude of the leading men of Germany in this respect and it is: Above all the regard of the German by the American people must be retained and promoted and the Bund as an American organization must win the confidence of sincere and honest Americans. Only after the other German organizations have united with us can we begin to assert our doctrines."

No. 6 - dated at Detroit, Michigan, January 27, 1937, signed by FRITZ KUHN, discusses the new uniforms of the Bund and directs that they must not reveal the S.S. or S.A. uniforms in Germany nor the military uniform in this country. The order also specifies that local groups subdivide themselves and appoint subleaders who are to list the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the member, friends, and enemies of the Bund. An alarm system is to be established so that if necessary all members and friends can be warned in the shortest time. Arrangements are to be made so that if necessary all could be assembled in a mass meeting within one day.

No. 8 - dated at New York City, April 19, 1937, signed by FRITZ KUHN, informs that the headquarters of the Bund are now at New York City, address: Post Office Box No. 1, Station K, New York. KUHN says that the various court procedures directed

against him and the Bund have only proved that the Bund is safely within the laws. The Bund and its suborganizations (newspaper and D.K.V.) have been reorganized so as to comply with the laws.

No. 11 - dated at New York City July 28, 1937, the signature page of which is missing, directs that German Nationals who have their "first papers" are eligible for Bund membership.

No. 15 - dated at New York City November 12, 1937, the signature page of which is missing, describes two types of winter relief. One is a Bund relief agency, and the other is the German winter relief for Germany. It is also ordered that members should send old metal (tin, zinc, and copper) to the Bund at 178 East 85th Street, New York City. WILHELM KUNZE is named Bund recruiting leader.

No. 17 - dated at New York City February 17, 1938, signed by FRITZ KUHN, carrying a statement that the Department of Justice has examined the Bund and declared it unobjectionable. On page 2 it directs that the local Bund groups contact existing German clubs and learn of their attitude toward the Germany of today and of their attitude toward the Bund. The groups are requested to send in information to OTTO WEGNER, the new director of the Bund Information Service. Mention is also made of the fact that a Mr. SHAE of the "American Gentile League" has offered himself as a speaker but he is to be forbidden to speak.

Item dated February 18, 1938 issued under the name of FRITZ KUHN entitled NACHRICHTEN DIENST which contains instructions to Bund members in the form of an attack upon Communists and those who attempt to boycott Germany. Washington and Lincoln are praised, and George Washington's foreign policy is described as being ideal. Lincoln's ancestors are said to be German and Lincoln's name is said to have been LINKHORN. A summary is given of German methods of combating unemployment, and a discussion is set out showing how Germany's economic strength has increased.

A similar pamphlet dated March 15, 1938 issued under the name of the Bund, in which the Austrian seizure is praised at length as being conducive to world peace and to be fully desired by all peoples. Speakers are given instructions in speech psychology. The Rome - Berlin axis is defended and declared firm. Bund members are urged to patronize other Bund members. A list of books recommended for reading by members is set forth; the list of books is observed to be entirely of an anti-Semitic nature. The Bund is said to be supporting the United States Constitution by fighting destructive Communists.

A similar circular dated May 15, 1938 issued under the name of the Bund which recounts Bund policies and in which the Bund declares itself rededicated to its task. Members who would be eligible for the "Prospective Citizens League" are urged to join to facilitate their becoming American citizens. The Bund denies that it is affiliated in any way with the Nazis and reaffirms its American origin and character.

The next item, the second page of an order, the date of which does not appear but on which appears the signature of FRITZ KUHN, declares that the Bund is an American organization complying with all United States laws, and that it does not advocate the overthrow of the government. It denies any connection with Germany and claims to receive no orders from Germany. It denies being paid from Germany. The Bund is said to be fighting the illegal boycotting of German goods, and is seeking to obtain a lawful influence in the government for the German minority.

The next item, second and third page of which the first page is missing, has no date but bears the signature of FRITZ KUHN. This requests members to collect tin and copper and send it in to the Bund since the Bund was instructed that such tin and copper would be for the Four Year Plan (in Germany). KUHN denies that he will marry a ~~MRS. X~~ COGSWELL as was written in the papers.

There was also located among this material a quantity of propaganda material. Of interest in this connection is a letter from E. A. ~~WENNE~~ KOHL on the stationery of VOLKSBUND FUER DAS DEUTSCHTUM IM AUSLAND, Berlin, Germany, addressed to VAN DEN BERGH which is translated as follows:

"We sent you recently a number of our bimonthly magazines 'Der Volksdeutsche.'

"Our 'Amerikadienst' (America Service) and a questionnaire are attached thereto.

"We request you to distribute these magazines to your friends of German descent and instruct them to fill out the questionnaire and return it to us.

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"Please acknowledge receipt of the printed material and let us know if the material is of interest and value to you and if we should continue to send it.

"We invite you to participate in our "Amerikadienst" (American Service) and we ask you to send pertinent reports.

(signed) E. A. VENNEKOHL"

From other sources information has been received indicating that the forms which were attached to this letter have been passed out generally at Bund meetings and that upon sending them in the members receive literature emanating from this organization.

Included in the material was a quantity of various publications of V.K.A. which are not being set out in detail inasmuch as they appear to be the usual propaganda material extolling the beauties of Germany, calling attention to folk customs, and in general advertising the beauties of the country.

Also located in the material were German pamphlets chiefly of an anti-Communist nature which had been printed in Germany and which do not bear any indication of a connection with the Bund.

There were also located several mimeographed publications relative to the Sudeten Germans which appeared to have emanated from the DES BUNDES DER SUDETENDEUTSCHEN in America, New York City.

There was also located the March 16, 1938 issue of NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE PARTE - CORRESPONDENZ - N.S.K. which describes the entry of Hitler into Austria and is a somewhat emotional description of the joys of the people at Hitler's entry into the country.

Also located in this material was a copy of the March 12, 1938 issue of the N.S.K. publication relative to the farm policy of the Nazi Party which has to do with the sheep industry in Germany.

Also located in this material were carbon typewritten copies of various songs or poems in praise of the New Germany and Hitler and leaders of the Nazi Party.

Also located in this material was a pamphlet which is undated but which is issued by the Friends of New Germany, 120 East 87th Street, New York City, and which would appear to be one of the early publications of that organization. It is violently anti-Semitic and attributes Germany's collapse after the World War to the Jews. The pamphlet is written by H. C. ~~BERNHARD~~ of New York.

Also included in the material was a carbon typewritten copy and an original of poems evidently written by either ~~WILHELM WEISTER~~ or ~~CARL NICOLAY~~ on board the SS Hamburg enroute to New York City between May 27 and June 4, 1937. These poems describe a fanatical devotion to the Germany of Hitler. They say that the battle will be fought to the end and that Germany and Hitler will win. The Jews must be wiped out. "Our four hundred dead brothers must be avenged," all must sacrifice for the swastika.

Also located in this material was a letter written on Bund stationery dated at Munich, Germany, February 12, 1937, written by ~~CARL NICOLAY~~ and addressed to VAN DEN BERGH. The letter is translated as follows:

(It will be recalled that ~~NICOLAY~~ was at one time Bund leader of the Brooklyn Local.)

"At last I can find time to write you. I have found a real fellow worker in one of my S.A. friends, Comrade Roth (who isn't too far removed from my mother in relation). He is very busy with his work in the Chancellory and S.A. but he helps me to take care of my correspondence in German and English, and he helps me to collect and mimeograph the many newspaper reports.

"A man reaches an age when he wants to organize his mental accomplishments in such a way that they might be of the most use. I have tried to serve my people for forty years and my work has been so successful here and abroad that I want to continue the work for years to come. It is hard for me to leave because I'm ~~sought~~ after continually to give lectures.

"I had to promise the Hitler Youth Leadership here a lecture before the assembled leaders of the Hitler Youth and Bund of German Girls before I leave.

"My Bavarian tour was a huge success. I am requested to return to Austria and give lectures. Berlin, Leipzig, Mannheim,

100-9766

and Heidelberg all want me to speak, and I must simply call a halt or I can't get away to finish my work over there. I want to go over there and work at what I regard as my life's mission. My speaking ability has grown considerably. Before audiences where I was warned not to be too optimistic I have excited tremendous enthusiasm.

"In Berlin when I spoke Roell, Bellack, Spiess and others were there and also a number of B.M. men.

"I hope that I'll be welcomed just as enthusiastically in Brooklyn as guest speaker as your leader of two years. I am glad that my representative can now carry the entire work and responsibility. I would like to have given this to you dear Fred. You know how long I have wanted to put the office of OGRU in your hands and I asked that you be my assistant. I see that I can become more than ever before a connecting link between this old home and the new land. I told Dr. Colin Ross of this when I was recently a guest in his house. Present also was an interesting group which was curious about America. Ross will be over there again in May. I am glad my beloved South Brooklyn group is in good hands and that it is growing as I can see by Franzl's report.

"Please tell all how eagerly I anticipate my coming visit. I send you greetings.

Sieg Heil

(signed) PaPa NICOLAY"

The original material relative to VAN DEN BERGH is being retained in the New York file in this case.

With reference to the leads heretofore set out for the New York Field Division to contact HERMAN McCARTHY of the New York District Attorney's Office relative to transportation of a woman by Dr. WILLUMEIT to New York for an immoral purpose, this lead will not be covered by the New York Division inasmuch as HERMAN McCARTHY has previously indicated an attitude hostile to the Bureau and it is, therefore, deemed inadvisable to contact him.

With reference to the investigation requested in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 2, 1941, relative to THEODORE HOFFMANN, 369 Lexington Avenue, it was observed that this individual is presently a member of the Steuben Society at New York and is presently under investigation by the New York Division New York file 97-291. No investigation regarding HOFFMANN will, therefore, be conducted in this case.

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Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] in which it is set out that the names of ~~UFA~~ FILM INC. and ~~CARL~~ GOELL were found in the possession of KUNZE and LUEDTKE when they were arrested at South Bend, and requesting an investigation of these individuals. UFA FILM INC. is presently under investigation by the New York Division in another case and hence no new investigation will be initiated. It should be noted in this connection that the Bund has exhibited at various times German films before meetings of members, and undoubtedly has secured the use of such film from this organization which would explain the existence of the name in the possession of the Bund officials.

b7C

GOELL is undoubtedly a misspelling and refers to CARL GUNTHER ~~GOELL~~, Great Kills, Staten Island, New York, who has been under investigation by the New York Division and hence no new investigation will be initiated.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y., will contact HAL RIEFF, Price Picture News, 10 West 47th Street, relative to various portraits, scenes, and documents relating to the Bund which are in his possession.

Will interview EDWARD HORN, 1267 Sixth Avenue, Second floor, telephone Circle 7-3414, who is a director of the Musicians Union, A.F.L., Local 802, and who has indicated he has information in his possession relative to the Bund.

Will endeavor to locate Miss PEARL FELL, McAlpin Hotel, an employee of the Bund, with a view toward developing her as an informant. (Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] 4/14/41) b7C

Will interview RAYMOND KOHL, 3874 Third Avenue, Bronx, relative to the rifles in possession of WILLIE YOCKEL at 3303 Third Avenue, and rifle practice by Bronx Local of Bund.

AT ELLIS ISLAND, will obtain further details regarding the list of persons leaving New York City on July 23, 1936 via the SS New York for the purpose of attending Olympic Games who might be Bund members.

AT PORT JERVIS, N. Y., will interview HORACE RICHARDS, 33 Dale Street, Port Jervis, for further information relative to meeting three men on March 26, 1940 on Highland Lake. These men, he reported, were shooting large and small bore ammunition.

* AT NEW YORK, N.Y., at 1591 Second Avenue, will conduct appropriate investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the present activities of the ~~AMERICAN DESTINY PARTY~~ and its connections with subject organization. (Report of [REDACTED] San Antonio, Texas 7/17/41) b7C

* Will check to determine the identity and whereabouts of ~~WALTER KOOPF~~, mentioned in connection with the Friends of New Germany, and will thereafter conduct appropriate investigation concerning him. It is to be remembered that he is named by [REDACTED] as a possible connection between the Bund and New Germany. b2 b7D

AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK AND GLENDALE, LONG ISLAND

* Will interview if deemed advisable, HENRY WAGNER, his son and ERNST WUELLER for information in their possession concerning the link between the German American Bund and Nazi Germany. In this respect, it is important that their relationship with the Friends of New Germany first be reviewed.

* AT NEW YORK, N.Y., will interview JAMES MAC FARLAND, correspondent for the "New York Times" for the purpose of obtaining from him any knowledge or evidence he may have which would be of use in connection with prosecution under the Voorhis Act. It is to be noted in this connection that Mr. MAC FARLAND testified at the hearing in Newark, New Jersey in July, 1939 with regard to the appeal of AUGUST KLAPPROTT for a renewal of his liquor license.

* Will obtain a copy of the April 24, 1939 issue of "Life Magazine" in which photographs of the various German uniforms are shown unless this has already been done or other and better photographs are available.

* Will check the indices on HORST A. WEGENER, C.P.A., 70 Pine Street, New York City, for the purpose of determining what steps could be taken to obtain information about WEGENER concerning his knowledge of the records of the German American Bund and associated organizations. Will thereafter conduct such investigation as becomes necessary and desirable. (Report of S.A. [redacted] 6/9/41)

b7C

* AT BROOKLYN, will ascertain the identity and nationalistic tendencies of FRIEDRICH BAUMANN, 8640 21st Avenue, Brooklyn. It will be noted in connection with this lead that a letter addressed to this individual will shortly be translated by the laboratory and the New York Office furnished with a copy of same.

* AT NEW YORK, N.Y., will contact ROY P. MONAHAN for information concerning the evidence which he stated he had in his files concerning names and addresses of German Bund organization members in the Boston area. (Report of S.A. [redacted] Boston, 5/5/41)

* AT NEW YORK, N.Y., will verify the criminal record of FRED JACOB of the Bronx unit of the German American Bund, which criminal record is alleged to be in the possession of the New York Police Department, and depending upon the type of the information in the files of the New York Field Division concerning JACOB will include such a report in the present investigation or under a separate case. (Report of S.A. [REDACTED] Newark, N.J. 8/28/41)

b7C

BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION:

AT BALTIMORE, will endeavor to locate and interview PAUL SCHAEFER, Forest Park or Arlington Section, concerning letters alleged to have been received by him demanding that he pay money to the Bund to be sent to Germany.

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

AT CHICAGO, will endeavor to obtain additional information as to the identity of the newspaper man sent by the Nazi Party in 1938 to write articles for the DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, will check passport records to ascertain data concerning trip to Stuttgart shortly before September 3, 1937, of GOTTFRIED KARL HEIN, HERMAN SCHWINN, and WILHELM KUNZE, obtaining all available information as to the purpose of this trip and dates of departure and return. Will thereafter set out leads to check appropriate ship manifests relative to this trip.

Will, at the State Department, endeavor to ascertain whether SAMUEL W. HONAKER, formerly American Consul General at Stuttgart, Germany, and who wrote the report of meeting of Bund members at Stuttgart on September 3, 1937, is now in the United States. If such is the case, will arrange an appropriate interview of Mr. HONAKER for any details he can furnish relative to the meeting and particularly any information he has indicating that the Bund was subject to control by the Foreign Organization of the Nazi Party.

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